



## We Will Be Pleased

DO HAVE you visit our store tomorrow. Our magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Goods, aggregating \$250,000.00, is now ready for your inspection. We have exercised the most scrupulous care in its selection. We have collected Merchandise from every quarter of the globe, and with our superior purchasing advantages we know of no house in America that can make lower prices. Come and take a look through. You will find thousands of things that will interest you; hundreds of special items that will put strongly at your purse strings, whether or not the weather conditions favor a purchase.

## Silks

Exquisite Novelties in Silks. Creations of high-toned Silk elegance to be appreciated by the south's best dressed ladies. Styles that can only be seen at High's. Suppose you get a peep at the rich imported silks before they are picked over.

## SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

100 pieces Fancy Brocades for Waists or full Suits, worth \$1.00, to go at . . . . . 69c  
100 pieces Black Brocade Silks, rich elegant designs, real values \$1.25, to go at . . . . . 75c  
100 pieces Evening Satin Brocades, would not be bought again in market for less than \$1.00, will be on sale at . . . . . 69c  
100 pieces fine French Novelties, in checks, Roman stripes and plaids, worth \$1.50, yours at only . . . . . 98c

## Dress Goods.

When we say it is complete, we express fully our mammoth Dress Goods collection. Every known style, every conceivable weave is shown. It is not the work of a day. We commenced its collection when we were hardly out of last winter's season. Every known mart of Dress Goods fashion has aided its making. We could give you a list of names of a thousand new weaves, but you would not understand unless you saw the goods. You will certainly appreciate the littleness in price too.

## Specials

100 pieces all wool 50-inch Ladies' Silks, worth 69c, special at . . . . . 39c  
100 pieces English Cheviot Fancies, pure wool, worth 75c, at . . . . . 49c  
100 pieces Covert Cloths, very stylish tailoring fabric, should be 75c, at . . . . . 49c

100 pieces 52-inch Mixed Covert Tailor Suiting, should be \$1.25, at . . . . . 75c  
100 pieces 48-inch Serge, very durable and stylish, worth 75c, at . . . . . 49c  
100 pieces all wool Cheviot Fancies, worth 39c, at . . . . . 25c  
100 pieces half wool Fancies, worth usually 29c, at . . . . . 17c

100 pieces 48-inch Black French Serge, worth 65c, at only . . . . . 35c  
100 pieces Black Brocade Mohairs, worth 49c, at only . . . . . 29c  
100 pieces Black Storm Serge, 50 in. wide, worth 75c, at only . . . . . 49c  
100 pieces Novelty Black Goods, all the new weaves, worth \$1, at . . . . . 75c

## Dress Trimmings.

Here, too, we pay special attention. The season's novelties are shown in profusion.

## Cloak Department

You hardly need a Wrap just now, but possibly you are going away, and if so we are ready to serve you with an elegant line of Jackets, Capes and Suits, in the latest effects. It is of a few special things we would call attention for tomorrow.

## Skirts

100 Ladies' Black Brocade Mohair Skirts, worth \$3.00, we are offering at . . . . . \$1.50  
100 Ladies' Black Brocade Silk Skirts, worth \$7.50, we offer them at . . . . . \$5.00  
100 Ladies' Check Novelty Skirts, worth \$3.75, will be put on sale at . . . . . \$1.98

## Wrappers.

100 Ladies' Calico Wrappers, in black colors, good styles, worth 85c, at . . . . . 50c  
100 Ladies' Outing Cloth Wrappers, pretty patterns, worth 95c, at only . . . . . 98c

## Gowns.

We are closing out a lot of Ladies' Tea Gowns, were \$12.50, but are soiled, at only . . . . . \$5.00

## Shoes

There's several good Shoe bargains in store for you now. Take a glance at prices shown in window.

A lot of Men's Tan Vici Kid, Patent Leather, Black or Oxblood Shoes, lace or congress, values of \$4, \$5 and \$6.50 pair, now . . . . . \$3  
A lot of Men's Calf Dongola, patent leather and tan Shoes, lace and congress, values of \$3.00 and \$4.50, now . . . . . \$2.00  
A lot of Ladies' tan, oxblood and dongola Shoes, worth \$2.50, now . . . . . \$1.50  
A lot of Ladies' dongola kid button Boots, all style lasts, were \$4.00, now . . . . . \$2.50

## Big Bargain in Children's School Shoes.

1 case 10-4 white Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, worth fully 75c, at . . . . . 50c  
100 genuine Marseilles Spreads, hemmed, sold all over town at \$2.00; a leader Monday at \$1.49

## Table Linens.

14 pieces, 72 inch bleached satin Table Damask, good value for \$1.00, at . . . . . 75c  
28 pieces bleached and half bleached Table Damask, warranted equal to any 75c goods in the market, at . . . . . 50c  
19 pieces, all linen, half bleached German Damask, 40c quality, at . . . . . 25c

## Towels.

A lot of Turkish Bath and Linen Huck Towels, job; good quality at 15c; Special . . . . . 10c  
63 dozen, 21x42, all linen, hemmed Huck Towels, 22 1/2c kind, at . . . . . 15c

## Doylies.

3,000 bleached Doylies, worth 75c and 85c, dozen; Special 4c EACH

## White Dimity.

2,500 yards, 36-inch soft finish, white check Dimity, 19c value, at . . . . . 10c

## White Lawn.

A lot of short lengths white India Linen and Batiste, very pretty sheer quality, worth 15c, at . . . . . 7 1/2c

## Handkerchiefs.

We shall sell tomorrow 190 dozen Ladies' and Gents' fine Handkerchiefs, worth from 7 1/2c to 20c each, at, choice . . . . . 5c

## Embroideries.

An auction lot of 8,000 yards Embroideries, Cambric and Nainsook, values of 10c to 15c yard, at . . . . . 5c

## Laces.

100 pieces hand-made and machine Torchon Laces, also Guipure de Gene Laces, worth up to high as 50c yard; Monday . . . . . 10c

## Wash Goods

2,800 yards dark Percalé, worth 8 1/2c yard, at . . . . . 5c  
3,500 yards pin-stripe Outing Flannel, worth 6 1/2c yd, at . . . . . 4c  
2,500 yards dark dress Outing Flannel, real value 8 1/2c yard, at . . . . . 5c

## Domestics.

2,000 yards 4-4 Bleached Domestic, "Atlanta" Mills, soft finish and worth 7c yard, at . . . . . 4c  
1,900 yards 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 19c yard, at . . . . . 8 1/2c  
1,500 yds 42-inch Bleached Pillow Casing, regular price 10c yard, at . . . . . 10c

## Blankets.

100 Blanket Sale of unusual interest begins here Monday. Over fifteen hundred pairs fine Wool Blankets to be sold at 33 1/2 per cent LESS than actual value. We started out this season to beat all records on Blankets, and we are DOING IT, as witness these prices:

NO. 1.—11-4 Cotton and Wool Blanket, bought to sell at \$1.50. This Sale Price . . . . . \$1.00  
NO. 2.—Clean and plump, 11-4, 6 pounds of "sheep's clothing," nicely combed, pink, blue and red borders; our neighbors harp on this one at \$2.98, This Sale Price \$2.25

## Art Department.

We have recently secured the services of MISS CARRIE GLAS, of Dayton, Ohio, who takes charge of our Art and Needle Work Department. We are showing some exquisite work in commenced and finished Linens, and Stamped pieces of all kinds. Lovers of beauty will appreciate the elegant display we are making. Miss Glas will take pleasure in instructing you in the work, selection of silks, etc.

## Fall Underwear.

Prepare for cool weather—sure to be here in a few days.

57 dozen Ladies' Long-sleeve, high neck, fleeced vests—worth later 35c, Monday . . . . . 19c EACH  
Lot Children's fleeced Cotton Union Suits, well made, worth 40c, Monday . . . . . 25c SUIT  
100 dozen Children's Medium and Heavy Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers, Monday—large sizes 25c, smaller sizes 10c to 20c

Gentlemen's Gauze Wool Shirts and Drawers—imported goods and no better made—just the thing for early fall. Monday, per garment at . . . . . 98c

One lot Men's Teck and Four-in-Hand Ties, worth 25c to 40c, Monday . . . . . 15c EACH  
One lot Men's good quality elastic end or leather end Elastic Suspenders, worth 40c, Monday they are to go at . . . . . 25c PAIR

Another lot of those Roman Striped Ties, worth 25c, Monday they go at . . . . . 14c EACH

## Crown Shirts.

Are the best shirts ever offered for less than a dollar. We have them all sizes, all length sleeves—while they last at . . . . . 50c EACH

## Our Hosiery Dep't.

Shrewd buyers are taking advantage of our Hosiery bargains. Just as soon as present stocks are exhausted we will be compelled to raise prices. Buy now.

100 dozen Ladies' Extra Good Hermsdorf Hose—double soles, heels and toes—Monday they go at . . . . . 5 PAIRS FOR \$1

One lot Ladies' Plain and Fancy Lisle Hose, worth 40c to 50c pair, to be closed out Monday at . . . . . 29c

75 dozen Boys' Bicycle Hose, good and strong, warranted fast color and worth a quarter—Monday . . . . . 14c

Same quality for Misses—lighter weight and finer ribbed . . . . . 12 1/2c  
850 dozen "High's Special Hose" for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children just in. These stockings, if bought from the manufacturer now, would be worth 50c. We bought before the advance in prices and will sell them . . . . . 3 PAIRS FOR \$1

New patterns in Ladies' Scotch Plaid and Roman Striped Hose just in at . . . . . 39, 50 AND 75c

Same qualities for gentlemen at . . . . . 33 1/2 AND 50c

Ask to see our 98c Umbrella Monday—have sold others that were no better for . . . . . \$1.50

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## But this Blanket, NO. 3, BEATS THEM ALL.

This is an article we have sold repeatedly for \$5.00. 11-4 California wool, any color border, rounds out 6 pounds and the handsomest Blanket you ever saw for . . . . . \$2.98

\$5.00 will buy you at this sale the biggest armful of winter warmth you ever lifted. California lamb's wool, elegant value, any border, 7 pounds, quality and quantity . . . . . \$5.00

## Carpet Department

CARPETS SOLD ON EASY TERMS. We are showing a complete line of fine and medium price Carpets at less money than they can be had at the mills today. Our buyer having placed orders in May and June puts us in a position to save you money on what you buy.

Axminster and Velvet Carpets, worth now \$1.35, made and laid, at \$1.00 a yard.

Brussels Carpets, worth now \$1.00, made and laid at 75c a yard.

Brussels Carpets, worth 75c, made and laid at 58c a yard.

Best qualities all wool Ingrain Carpets, worth 75c, made and laid at 60c a yard.

Just received—a large shipment of Mattings that should have been here 60 days ago, being late in the season will sell it out cheap.

One lot Smyrna Rugs, large size, worth \$3.00, special at \$1.69 each.

One lot Smyrna Door Mats, regular size, worth \$1.50, at 89c each.

150 pairs Irish Point Curtains, marked to sell at \$5.00, special at \$3.50 a pair.

275 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full size, worth \$2.00, a special sale at \$1.00 a pair.

690 Window Shades, full size and all styles and colors, the 75c kind, at 50c each.

Mosquito Nets put up complete, full size, at \$1.50 each.

## Notions.

Good quality Pearl Buttons only 2 1/2c doz. Wool Soap only 3 1/2c cake.

Hose Supporters for Ladies and Children only 10c.

Fancy Elastic only 10c.

A new line of 35c Hair Brushes only 19c.

Whalebone, 2-10 inch, only 5c bunch.

Large size Shields only 10c.

Colgate Toilet Water only 35c.

## THE BASEMENT.

In preparing for our Holiday Display House-furnishings must be put away. For the next ten days every piece of Enamelled Steel Ware, every piece of Tinware, every piece of Woodenware at ACTUAL COST.

9c, 19c, 29c Tables on main floor will contain many items that can't be had again for three times our price.

We have about 100 pieces of Sterling Silver to sell at less than cost.

3 sets of Silver Dessert Spoons, weight 8 ounces to set, worth \$11.00, at \$6.00 set.

25 Fancy A. D. Coffee Spoons, 75c and 50c.



A....

Leader.

Before the new tariff went into effect we purchased

300 FINE CLAY....

WORSTED SUITS

We show them in Sacks and Frocks, sizes 33 to 44. Every suit is perfectly tailored, has silk sewing, satin piping and undercollar and is well worth \$15.

We Offer Them as a "Leader" at \$12.50 a Suit.

You can't appreciate this "bargain" until you see the suits.

Yours for good clothes,

Eiseman & Weil,

3 Whitehall Street.

CRUTCHER'S

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE EMPORIUM

Is a complete

EXPOSITION

—OF—

ARTISTIC

FURNITURE

—AND—

HOUSE

FURNISHINGS.

Thousands have visited our store in past 30 days and went away delighted with the

GREAT

BARGAINS

bought from us.

If U need anything in the Furniture line it will pay U

2 C US B 4

U buy.

R. S. Crutcher,

53 and 55 Peachtree.

Open for Business

At my old stand, corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets.

Charles W. Crankshaw, Jeweler.

PENNYRIDGE PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

For Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc.

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RETAIL 37 WHITEHALL BASS RETAIL 37 WHITEHALL

DRY GOODS CO

The Great Cut-Price Sale begins Monday at 8 o'clock. Come in and get some of the Goods Things shown here.

100 pieces Good Mattress Tickings . . . . . 37c  
200 pieces Good Grade Cotton Flannels . . . . . 37c  
40 pieces Fast Color Calicoes . . . . . 27c  
80 pieces Good Yard-wide Bleachings . . . . . 37c  
30 pieces \$1 44-inch Black Diagonal Goods . . . . . 25c  
500 pieces Best Quality Table Oil Cloth . . . . . 15c  
60 pieces 40-inch Black and Fancy Brilliantines . . . . . 15c  
90 pcs. \$1 Black Brocaded Satins and Gros Grains . . . . . 59c  
50 fine Black Moire Velour Sashes, 9 in. wide, 4 yds. long, . . . . . 98c  
100 doz. Men's Black and Tan 25c Lisle Socks . . . . . 10c  
80 doz. Ladies' Full Bleached Vests and Pants . . . . . 15c  
40 doz. Ladies' Full Bleached Vests and Pants . . . . . 25c  
Ladies' \$1.25 Vests and Pants, Lamb's Wool and Natural, . . . . . 49c  
Misses' \$1 Natural Wool Union Suits . . . . . 49c  
500 pairs White and Gray Cotton Blankets, pair . . . . . 39c  
38 pieces, all shades, \$1 Silk Velvet, special . . . . . 49c

Everything New

In Black Dress Goods.  
In Colored Dress Goods  
In Silks . . . . .  
In Ladies' Furnishings  
In Capes and Jackets.  
And All at Cut Prices.

500 prs. High Grade Wool Blankets, others' cheap price \$2.98 . . . . . \$1.98  
100 prs. \$7.50 California (All Wool, Extra Large) Blankets \$3.98  
100 doz. Bleached Hemstitched Towels, 20x38 inches, at . . . . . 10c  
Ladies' Best Quality \$1.50 Kid Gloves, every shade made . . . . . 75c

CUT IN LININGS CUT IN FINDINGS

Best Skirt Cambric made . . . . . 2 1/2c  
Gilbert's Best Silasias at . . . . . 8 1/2c  
Best Grade 36-inch Taffeta . . . . . 7 1/2c  
4 yds. best Velveteen Binding . . . . . 5c  
Best Bunch Bones made . . . . . 3c  
Best Patent Hooks and Eyes . . . . . 2c  
Everything in Dress Linings and Findings and 40% of Your Money Saved

Belding's Wash Twist and Filo Silks, all colors, . . . . . 29c  
500 6x4 Chenille Table Covers, good quality . . . . . 49c  
300 Full Size Marseilles Pattern Counterpanes . . . . . 39c  
100 doz. Ladies' and Men's Black Seamless Hose . . . . . 5c  
50 doz. Ladies' All-linen Hemstitched H'dkerchiefs . . . . . 4c  
80 pcs. Extra Heavy Outing Flannels, new colors . . . . . 47c

Interesting to Merchants

We received during the week more than 100 cases of Special Jobs. It will certainly pay you to run up to Atlanta for just a day and see all these good things. The first merchant to get these plums will surely make their competing merchants suffer. Remember, our wholesale house is the five-story brick building, 34 South Pryor St., and if you are not acquainted with us, it is to your interest to become so immediately.

Bass Dry Goods Co.

Wholesale, 34 South Pryor Street.

Out-of-Town Orders Promptly Filled. Special Inducements Offered to Merchants, Hotels and Boarding Houses

J. M. HIGH & CO., THE REGULATORS AND CONTROLLERS OF LOW PRICES.







## DIRECTORY.

Business Houses in Atlanta.

Messrs. Fresco and Scenic Painters.

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SUNDAY SONGS AND SERMONS  
IN ATLANTA'S TEMPLES OF GOD

Interesting Services of Praise and Prayer are Announced by the City Ministers and the Sunday School Superintendents Today, To Which the Public is Cordially Invited.

## The Storm.

The rolling noise in the distance was heard, then clouds threatened man, beast and bird; the face was hidden, and shadowy fear, the mountains, and vales, far and near, the nearer the thunder came, louder the roar, the peal was sent back from the vales, the lightning light to the landscape around, the flashes, so growlome the wind, then, in its climax, the fierce storm burst forth; the wild winds their fury brought down from the north, the rain fell in torrents, the quick lightning pealed fiercely with crash upon crash.

Thus howled the winds, raged the storm, at its height, the earth shook in terror, appalled by its might; then came the final crash, forest of all, seemed that, in twin, it would rend mountains tall. The thunder peals, howling winds came, the voice of old, "Peace, be still—peace."

—those dark mantles of shadow—bright, of the scene, shines the great light of Day. The storm, after turmoil, peace, quiet and rest, the God of the storm made His might manifest. As in our lives, after pain, woe and strife, He gives rest, sweet peace, eternal life.

LUCILLE DANIEL.

the special young men's service to be addressed by Mr. T. C. Cleveland, the talented young student for the ministry, who is spending a few days in the city before returning to the theological seminary at Louisville, Ky. During the summer he has been filling the pulp of one of the largest churches in St. Louis, and has been very successful in his ministry there. He is the son of Dr. T. C. Cleveland, and was formerly the popular assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. The subject of the address will be "The Young Men." Mr. Cleveland is a very able and attractive speaker, and his address on this subject should be heard by every young man in the city. The exercises will be interspersed with good music.

As will be seen in the announcement of church services elsewhere, Dr. William Edwards Hall, the well-known revivalist of the Christian church, will preach at the Hunter street Baptist church this morning. Dr. Thomas will occupy the pulpit at the Christian church at Griffin this morning. He will return this afternoon and preach at the Christian church at Griffin this morning. He will return this afternoon and preach at the Christian church at Griffin this morning. He will return this afternoon and preach at the Christian church at Griffin this morning.

HOW BOSTON REGARDS  
EVANGELIST MILLS.

Most of the orthodox people of Boston and vicinity look with suspicion upon this undertaking. They think that Mr. Mills, after saturating himself for the last three years with the socialist teachings of Professor Heron, of Iowa, colleges, is now at together at sea theologically and in no position to preach a positive gospel. On the other hand, Unitarians have high hopes from the effort; yet having in mind the history of similar efforts in the past, they have hired music hall for Sunday evenings only until next April, and are going to wait and see if the crowds attending upon Mr. Mills' preaching are as great next spring as they are this fall.

THE BOSTON MOVEMENT  
ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Speaking of the Boston movement, the Rev. Dr. W. Morhouse, general secretary of the national conference of Unitarian churches, which meets at Saratoga next week, says: "In his Boston effort Mr. Mills will conduct his services on the old lines except as regards whatever reference to theological questions he may make. In theory he will be in perfect accord with the Unitarian doctrine he has lately endorsed and accepted. We look for wonderful results from Mr. Mills' new professions and work in Boston."

The national conference at Saratoga is sure to be well attended, so great is the interest in what Mr. Mills will do. Presbyterians are pained at this stand taken by Mr. Mills, not that they fear for Presbyterianism or greatly regret the defection of one man, but because the great evangelist has long stood high in their estimation.

THE PAULIST FATHERS  
AND THEIR HISTORY.

The Paulist Fathers, a new superior general of which has just been elected, is purely an American order, members of whom are Americans, and the government of which is not from Rome but from New York. Every superior general has ever had been a convert from Protestantism.

and the new head, Father Deshon, is not an exception.

The Paulists were formerly part of the Redemptorists, another American order, with headquarters at Baltimore and at Northeast, the latter a small village in northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Paulists have for their aim the conversion of America, Protestants as well as non-churchgoers, to Roman Catholicism. There are now thirty-five fathers—a small but undismayed band for so large a task. One of their organizations is a missionary society, modeled after the Baptist home mission and other similar Protestant church boards, the work of which is chiefly in the southern states, where the Roman Catholic church is weak.

The work is the planting of mission churches and the holding of daily mission services covering a few weeks in each place.

TRINITY COLLEGE  
WILL COST \$200,000.

The work is to be begun at once upon the erection of Trinity college at Washington. This is the new institution for the higher education of Roman Catholic women of America, which the French sisters of Notre Dame are establishing.

The first structure will be the main college building. It will be pure Gothic in style, three stories in height, and of cream enameled brick.

It is to have accommodations for 100 boarders in addition to the lecture rooms and to cost \$200,000.

The sisters are also to erect a convent to serve for a summer home. Trinity college is to be on a higher plane than Vassar, Smith or Wellesley and to correspond in grade of study with Bryn Mawr.

It is not to be affiliated with the Catholic university. Eventually Trinity is to become a university, with a dozen or more colleges representing every variety of higher education.

HERE'S A SCHEME  
FOR JOBLESS MEN.

The Rev. Willis K. Crossley, pastor of a Methodist church in Erie, Pa., has devised a plan to help deserving men out of work that has the merit of success.

He suggests that they employ themselves. A meeting was called and three departments, namely, manufacture, distribution and relief, were created. A vacant building was found and the men fitted it up at small cost to admit of the manufacture of a household article that it was thought would find a ready sale.

Manufacture was begun on a small scale and now, at the end of two months, larger quarters are needed. Those among the unemployed who have the best sell things entered the department of distribution. The product has been sold by them.

A good sum is in the treasury and about fifty men have been employed. It is to what they would have received had they been fortunate enough to have found the situations they looked in vain for when the department of relief was suggested.

The department of relief has looked after deserving families. The co-operative plant is to be increased and the outlook is that more men can be taken on.

CHRISTIAN SOCIETY  
AND ITS WORK.

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society, as its name indicates, does foreign mission work of the church. Their income is from the churches and individuals interested in their work.

A very handsome increase will be reported in their collections during the past year. The American Christian Missionary Society is the general board of these missions. It has a subordinate board of church extension, "negro evangelization and education," "national board of education," and "international board of education."

The general board has charge of the home missionary work of the church. There are forty departments of work within the United States doing home mission work.

THE KLONDIKE  
NOW HAS A CHURCH.

What is practically an institutional church has been established in the Klondike gold country. It is Presbyterian, and is located at Skagway.

A few weeks ago the Presbyterian board of home missions sent to the Rev. S. Hall Young, an evangelist, and Dr. W. F. McEwen, a physician.

They got as far as Skagway and found that it would be impossible to reach the Yukon before March. They immediately set about establishing at Skagway Presbyterian church services.

They found a warehouse and at the first service succeeded in raising nearly \$1,000 toward the erection of a chapel.

About 1,000 people live at Skagway from almost everywhere, making a sufficiently large field of labor for these pioneer missionaries to draw from until March.

REV. FAY MILLS  
AND HIS WORK.

No topic is being discussed so eagerly and generally in Boston religious circles this autumn as the movements, soon to be inaugurated in Music hall by Rev. F. Fay Mills.

His well-known evangelist, hitherto connected with the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, has in years past held frequent evangelistic campaigns in Boston, and has been successful in every case.

Now, however, he returns to that city under totally different auspices, coming as the apostle of what he calls the "Gospel of Social Reconstruction." He is ready to avow himself a Unitarian to the extent of his own convictions, and is ready to accept of all denominations, his work in Boston is largely controlled by a committee of representative Unitarian churches.

Several thousand dollars have been already contributed to his work. He will begin his Sunday evening services in Music hall about the middle of October.

(Notices intended for this column must be received at The Constitution office not later than Friday evening to secure classification.)

## Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Second Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Third Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Fourth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Fifth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Sixth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Seventh Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Eighth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Ninth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Tenth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Eleventh Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twelfth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Thirteenth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Fourteenth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Fifteenth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Sixteenth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Seventeenth Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Fourth streets, Rev. J. W. Edwards, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

No. 10 THE STOMACH!  
Great Assortment  
New Fall Shoes

The Stomach is just below the chest, and above the abdomen—the popular idea is, it is situated lower down—and many who have dyspepsia, think they have chest or lung trouble. If you have pain, soreness, sinking or distress in the region of the chest, a dose of No. 10 will relieve, and its continued use, cure. This is quickly demonstrated in Smokers' Heart-burn, when the relief is instantaneous.

No. 10 is for sale at every drug store from Canada to Cape Horn, is even more widely distributed than Dr. Humphreys' famous

## "77" FOR COLDS.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggist's or Apothecary's. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25cts. 50cts or \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Young People's Union 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' second Sunday school 11 a. m. Public cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Fourth streets, Rev. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Eighth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

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Tenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Eleventh Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twelfth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Thirteenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Fourteenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

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Sixteenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Seventeenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Eighteenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Nineteenth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twentieth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-first Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-second Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-third Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-fourth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-sixth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-seventh Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-eighth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Twenty-ninth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Thirtieth Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Thirty-first Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.

Thirty-second Baptist church, corner Bell and Jackson streets, Rev. Alex. W. Reed, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. by the pastor.



moted and Dutch soldiers overpald and do not resent it, I tell you, my lord—your grace, I should say, for doubtless the king will confirm it."

"Sir John," said hastily, assuming an anger I do not feel, "you mistake me. I am Colonel Talbot and no other. And I am here not to listen to plans or make suggestions, but to see you with your own hands. Be good enough to convey that ring with my service whither you are going."

"And that is all," he cried reproachfully.

landlord cried. "He cannot keep from them those! Here, you! What are you doing there?"

"Coming," Smith answered, but even he was caught, the smart click of iron falling on iron, and the horse in the distant stall moved sharply with a hurried clatter of hoofs on the stiers.

"What is the matter with you, man?"

"You had better come," the landlord answered, "I shall fetch you. Here, you," this to me, "lead yours cut,

low-browed staircase to a room, after that in which we had supped. Here he knocked, and a voice bidding us enter. Smith went in, and I followed him, my heart beating furiously.

The room, which resembled the one beneath it in being low in the ceiling, looked the lower for the gaunt height of the one occupant, who had risen and stood in the middle of the floor to receive us. Thin and spare by nature, the meager and rather poor-looking dress which he wore added to the singularity of his aspect. With a dry-as-dust complexion and a three-days' old beard, he had eyes light-colored, quick-glancing and sanguine, and a certain air of a fugitive in this wretched house, with

tion, a fugitive in this wayside house, with a thousand guineas on his head, for I never doubted I was locking on Sir John Fenwick, his manner was at one moment arrogant and boastful and at another dreamy and reverent. I was not sure that I could have taken of their air of a visionary nor could any one be long in his company without discerning that here was the very man for our purpose, one to whom all his senses were awake and a deep hope of the future was burning in his eyes. I was of as much value to the people signed and sealed.

All this taking for granted. It is to be confessed that at first sight of us his face fell, and his mannerism was unmistakable. He said to me, "I hope you have no sign." "Well, well, and I thought it was Birkenhead. Brown said it was not, but I

"They will, sir, with this Dutch crew and their low beast of a master swept into the sea! And gentlemen in their homes again! I have been amusing myself even now," he continued, his eyes wandering to the table on which lay a litter of papers, an inkhorn and two snuffy candles, "with plans for a new wing at Fenwick hall, in the old style, I think, or possibly on the lines of the other house at Hexham. I am

one of the other house at Hexham. I am divided between the two. The hall is the better, but the other has been greatly improved, and the other has greater stables. However, I must make up my mind. I have a great number of manuscripts now, for I must be in the saddle in an hour. Have you any commands for the other house? I am, Sir, Smith? If so, I am at your service."

Smith answered with a little hesitation. "Certainly my business has to do with the other house, but I am not prepared to explain, when the baronet is rubbing his hands in glee, cut him short."

"Ha! I thought so," he cried, bearing down on him with a look of scorn. "You are a tale teller, and you are full of tales. They are all of a tale. My service and my respects and my duty all to go you now where, and it is 'make it straight to the baronet's study, and then to the library, Sir John' and 'answer for me as for myself, Sir John' all day long when they are at me. Why, man, you know something of the matter, and you are always in my carrying over. And when

"I can believe it, Sir John," said Smith, with gravity; while I who knew how much of a Kynockian he had united the whole countenance in Kynockianism, and said: "that the man who refused to sign the 'Common Association' to that end went in peril of violence—listened with as much bewilderment as I had felt three minutes before, he was a man, a brave man, a fugitive and an outlaw, found beyond seas, had been employing his time!"

However, he was as far from guessing that was in my mind as he was from guessing Smith's sincerity; and encour-

"It is parlor strange to me, Mr. Smith, how the drunken Dutch boor stands a day! Strange and passing strange! But it cannot stand. It will not last out the year. These executions have opened men's eyes finely? and by Christmas we shall be back." "A merry Christmas it will be," said Smith. "Heaven grant it. But you have not asked, Sir John, who it is I have with me." "At that and at a sign he made me, I let fall the collar of the cloak I was wear-

fall the collar of the cloak I was wearing; which, in obedience to his directions I had hitherto kept high about my chin. Sir John, his eyes drawn to me, as much by my action as by Smith's word, stared at me a moment before his mouth opened in pride in recognition and surprise. Then, "I am surely not mistaken," he cried, advancing a step, while the color rose in his allowance face. "It is—it certainly is—" "Sir John," Smith cried in haste—and he, too, advanced a step and raised a hand in warning—"this is Colonel Talbot! Colo-

[illegible]

be quit of you!"

"I took my horse by the bridle and led it out of the stable, while Brown went to bit the other. And so, being alone outside, and the moon arising at the moment of my escape, I galloped off, leaving me the open gates at the end of the yard, the impulse to escape from Smith having I had the opportunity came on me before I was aware of it. I was surprised then than the landlord with the villain's plans I had not a doubt that at that very moment he was lamenting Sir Ralph's escape, and his own miserable fate. I was aware of the cold-blooded treachery of this act, filling me with as much terror on my own account as might have been expected from the hatred of the perpetrator. I climbed nimbly to my saddle, and began to walk my horse toward the gates. Doubtless Smith was too much surprised to see me, and I was an observant of mine. I reached the gates unnoticed, and turning instinctively from the stable, I saw the villain's face. He would have sworn to pursue me, but I kicked my

mare first into a quick walk, then into a cautious trot, finally into a canter. The mare was a little nervous, but I was not, and I was able to keep her from this point; it took hold of the bit, shielded at a chance light in a cotter's window, and went faster and faster, its ears pricked, its head bent up, and we were clattering through the moonlight. With one hand on the pommette and the other on the neck, I was able to urge the mare on with all the pressure of my legs; and albeit I tumbled, now at some late-seen obstacle, which proved to be a ditch, now at some late-seen deepness of a descent that appeared suddenly before me, I never faltered, but uphill and downhill, and through the night, and in the rain, and in the dark, I never gave up, and I never dared to ride in the daylight.

I had known nothing like it since the day when I was twelve years old, when I had fled across the Hertfordshire meadows

had fled across the Hertfordshire meadows on my feet. The sweat ran down me, I felt the heat of the sun on my back. I knew if the horse pricked its ears forward I spread mine backward, listening for sounds of pursuit. But such a speed could not be long maintained, and when we had gone, perhaps, for two or three more miles, the flag, and the canter became a trot. Still for another mile I urged her on until feeling her labor under me, and foreseeing that I must ride far, I had the thought to turn back and find a place to which I could go, where I was sure to catch I knew, where I was waiting in the shadow of a tree until Smith, if he followed, should find me. I did this, sprang down, and standing by my panning horse in a marshy hollow, I saw the flag and the canter, and I went on. For twenty minutes, it may be, but they seemed to be hours to me. After the

they seemed to be hours to me. After the  
 day I had been leading in London, this lone-  
 liness was the night of a strange and wild  
 place, and with a relentless and un-  
 my track, appalled my very soul. I was hot,  
 and yet I shivered and started at the least  
 sound. The rustling of the leaves, the rustle  
 of the grass, the rustling of the rushes and reeds  
 of me; when a sad wail, as of a multi-  
 tude of lost souls, passed over head, I  
 looked about me to see if I could find the  
 cause of these sounds, doleful and dreary as they  
 were, were all I heard, and the night air  
 was full of the rustling of distant hoofs  
 and the clatter of wheels. I tried to shut  
 my ear, I had recourse to the thought  
 more than thankless; and my mare having  
 by this time got her wind again, I led her  
 to the stable door, and she, with a neigh  
 and plodded on steadily, deriving a won-  
 derful relief and confidence from the  
 fact that Smith had followed me  
 down wards.

Moreover, I had conceived a sort of  
 horror of the loneliness of the waste coun-  
 try.

[illegible]

For five minutes after that I plodded  
on, as good as dead, and as good as  
asleep, and I let my mind dwell on shelter and  
safety and a bed and food and the like,  
and I was waiting for the time when I  
would be in a good bed before me, where my fancy  
pictured the sleeping town. Then on a sudden  
the roof of the road behind me, and my heart  
standing still with terror, I plucked at  
my reins and stood to listen. Ay, and it  
was there, the sound of hoofs, and then  
that thud, thud, thud-thud, and then  
squash, squash, squash-squish! A horse was  
coming up behind me, and not only behind  
me, but behind the horse that was behind  
him, and behind him, and behind him, and  
hundreds passed of me. The soft, wet road

The rider was so close to me indeed, and I was so much taken by surprise that the moon sailing at that instant into the water, I did not see it. I could see but my horse going; and as I started, whipping and spurring forward, I saw him plunge, and I was not enough in time to stop him. I was too late, and he went boggy round. I flogged my horse to a jaded canter, and leaning low in the saddle, I kept my eyes fixed on the water, and my eyes to the danger that lay ahead and my only eyes of escape from that which followed on my heels.

My horse was still kicking and kicking, and I was still kicking and kicking, and urging on my horse, before the first splash of fear had left me, I heard a crash and a crash behind me, but I did not dare turn round. I was too late.

that moment to look back. I only leaned lower and clung the more tightly to my horse's mane and still pressed on, and by, however, hearing nothing, it struck me that I was no longer pursued; and a little later taking courage to draw rein and look back warily, I found that I could see nothing nor hear any sound save the heavy panting of my own horse.

I had escaped. I had escaped and was alone on the marsh. But, as I soon satisfied myself, I was no longer on the causeway. In the which I had been traveling I saw the man, and

which had then surprised me had been traveling  
 and I had been told that the man surmised that  
 which had the man surmised was not on my  
 tickle; the lights for which I had  
 which I had no longer visible. The  
 black, too, when I  
 and dark seemed more wet and rough; after  
 at it needed little to convince me that  
 the point where my pursuer, probably  
 This, since I dared not return by the  
 I had come terribly perplexed and  
 my horse, which hung the head and  
 lifted its feet by turns as if it  
 felt its feeble power of the  
 gloom and mist; the dark waste  
 and unknown depths of the marsh.  
 it seemed to me that I was  
 it needed the mournful sigh  
 as it swept the flats, or the strange

from the sloughs about me to add  
larger touch of fear and melancholy to  
sore.

Then, for my own part, I sank in  
deeper than my ankle. The horse by its  
senselessness evinced a strong sense of dan-  
ger and I dared not stand still. But as  
the waves had again obscured the moon and  
the darkness was absolute, I dared not advance  
and was as dangerous as to remain. How-  
ever, in fear that the horse, if I stood  
longer, I was, would break loose from me,  
I did it with great caution and then the  
dark growing no worse, but rather bet-  
ter and the beast seeming to gain con-  
fidence as it proceeded, I presently  
dared to remount again, and dropping  
lines allowed it to carry me with in-  
terest. This it did slowly and with in-  
creasing caution, snuffing the water with its  
whiskers and often stopping to try a doubt-  
spout. Observing how wonderfully the  
effect of the beast aided it and realizing  
that I had once been told that horses  
feared nothing so much as to be  
sore (as the women call it) and would  
singly risk that risk and sound  
and by myself, which the event justified  
me and by I caught the dull sound of  
waves booming on a beach, and a few  
minutes afterwards I was in the sky re-  
lay me the first faint streaks of dawn.

There is nothing just as  
good as AFRICANA for  
Rheumatism or any other  
Blood Disease, so demand  
it and do not permit your  
Druggist to sell you some  
substitute. Thousands of  
people who have been  
sufferers for years, and  
who have long ere this  
given up all hope could  
be restored to health  
again by taking AFRICANA,  
the wonderful  
Blood Purifier. It never  
fails.....

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.


horse and admire the spectacle; nor  
I fail to thank God that I was out  
at that dead and treacherous place. Then  
considering my future movements and not  
knowing which way I ought to take—to  
go left along the beach—to gain the  
shore quickly help and shelter. I was reluc-  
mire down the seaside of the bank  
a welcome sound caught my ear. It  
a man's voice giving an order. I hasten-  
peered through the sea haze, and by  
I made out a boat lying beached  
edge of the tide, some 150 yards to  
off. There were men standing in it. I  
not see how many; and more were in  
act of pushing it off the strand. Their  
s came to me with singular clearness,  
the words were unintelligible.  
sight gave me pause, and for a mo-  
I stood recommitting the men. To  
once or not was the question, and I was  
debating it, and striving to deter-

mat; but the horses were scarcely able to start, a yard was a furlong, and the sand was so soft the horses were unable to get a stable race of ghosts or phantoms running through the mist across the flat, the only Stygian sea lapping the shore was the mist, and the clouds most visible were the clouds of the mist.

"Now bidding me stay and now bidding the men stop me. And for all I knew might be in his pay, or at best he was one of the reckless desperadoes who on a coast live by owing and worse practices. But they were my only hope and I, for a moment, was with joy I saw them again—they had before set after me. I again—then, with joining I cried piteously to them to save me, and then, my stumbling, I flung myself from the sand and plunged through the sand to them. At that, two sprang out to me and caught me under my arms and carried me to the shore."

The best Coffee Brewer known, makes polished brass, ornamental and useful to your table. Sizes vary from 3 to 6 lbs. of coffee. We have a beautiful line of coffee, and a beautiful line of Chaffin Dishes, finished in nickel and silver, and in black and black iron. All prices are low.

**THE CLARKE HARDWARE**  
33 Peachtree St.  
Fluted Pudding Moulds



At a moment, amid a jargon of cries from foreign tongues, whipped me over the top of the boat. Then they pushed it off and I was left alone. I was not to be trapped in themselves, yet to the things I was pursuing came lurching down the river, a pistol drawn in his hand, a couple of men following. Several strokes down the river I saw a boat with a man in a light suit. Waving frantically he yelled to the men to wait, and rode to his boat. I waited a moment, then I heard a shout and a volley of foreign words. A jeering crowd pulled the faster and the faster. I pulled the faster and the faster. I was sitting in the water, and the boat sitting low, in half a minute I was out of the water. I saw the last glimpse of him and his passengers as they rode outward on a gray, bound-

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## Tennessee Centennial at Nashville.

The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition is a national event of international importance to which the whole world is cordially invited. It is designed to demonstrate the matchless resources of Tennessee and to lead to their greater development.

### Exposition Park.

The site of the exposition could not have been more fortunate. It is situated a little more than two miles from the public square and directly north of Vanderbilt University. It commands a beautiful view of the city of Nashville and of the picturesque scenery around and about the city. It is dotted with shade trees with a luxuriant growth of blue grass, beautified by thousands of evergreen plants, shrubs and blooming flowers. Artistically terraced and divided by delightful drives and walks and charming lakes, yet made still more attractive and enchanting by the erection of buildings which represent art and history, science and education in all things which it commands, it now becomes a little city that is a veritable paradise, to which all the world is invited to come and enjoy its beautiful quietude while drinking the fountain of knowledge within its portals. It is an ideal southern city, where the world may behold the emblems of peace, the perfection of art, the progress of science, the evidence of prosperity, and at the same time enjoy genuine southern hospitality at its best.

### The Parthenon.

In the center of the park and on an elevated terrace is the Parthenon or Fine Arts building. As the Parthenon, designed in the direction of Phidias and built in the time of Pericles, at Athens, was the chief glory of all architecture, so the Parthenon of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition is the pride and chief glory of the exhibition. It is a masterpiece of art, its valuable works of art, it will be fireproof, with stone foundation, concrete floor, brick walls and glass roof in steel frame, the exterior being ornamented in molded stuff in imitation of the original. Its fifty-eight gabled columns, and every detail possible, are true to the original in design and coloring. There is no double column portico, but no windows, light being obtained through the glass roof and from myriads of incandescent lamps.

### Vanity Fair.

Vanity Fair is the Midway. The attractions exceed all others ever presented to the public, possibly the exception of the World's Fair.

## THIS GARDEN FENCE HAS CAUSED A SUIT

Mrs. L. N. Cox Brings Sundry Charges

Against Mr. E. M. Chapman.

THEY OWN ADJOINING LOTS

She Says He Has Taken the Soil Which Washed from Her Garden.

DUG A TRENCH UNDER HER FENCE

Unique Suit Asks for \$1,000 Damages and the Jury Is Now Hearing Some Racy Testimony.

Mrs. L. N. Cox and Mr. E. M. Chapman are neighbors. They are neighbors, but from the fact that they live on lots which adjoin each other. Instead of being neighbors, they are the principals in a suit for damages which is now pending in the superior court before Judge Lumpkin, and the facts and allegations developed from the claims of both parties are so interesting, if not entirely original and unique.

Several years ago Mrs. Cox and Mr. Chapman constructed a fence between their lots. The fence was built half upon her property and half upon his. She says that as her lot was higher than that of Mr. Chapman's, the fence was built under the eaves of her house. She says that the rain washed some of her property down upon the fence, and the fence was all that kept her land from washing away. Some time ago Mrs. Cox dug a damage suit against Mr. Chapman, claiming that he had undermined her part of the fence, and that he was taking away the rich soil that washed from her garden, which she had built the fence so that it would not wash away.

The suit is now before the court, and the testimony of Mrs. Cox will be exceedingly interesting. It is said, when she appeared upon the witness stand, she is represented by her attorney, Colonel Laverne R. Ray, and she claims she has been damaged in the sum of \$1,000. Mrs. Cox charges that Mr. Chapman has been in the habit of cleaning out the trench every time it rained, and has in this manner secured a large amount of her rich soil to which, she says, he is not entitled. She sues to recover the value of this soil and also for punitive damages.

In paragraph 10 of her petition Mrs. Cox charges as follows:

"Your petitioner further sheweth that in cutting said trench upon your petitioner's land and up to and beyond the bottom plank of said fence it was for the purpose of said E. M. Chapman to cause the soil which had been and should be washed from your petitioner's lot against her fence, to be washed by the rains under said fence and into said trench upon his own land."

The petition is couched in rather language, and Mrs. Cox declares that the conduct of her neighbor has been malicious. She says she has been distressed, and without avail, and that every rain carries away large amounts of her soil, which Mr. Chapman immediately secures and throws upon his garden. The case will be continued Monday, and a verdict will probably be reached Tuesday afternoon.

### WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The second anniversary of Rev. B. T. Harvey as pastor of Antioch Baptist church will begin this morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. W. L. Jones, pastor of Beulah Baptist church, will preach the anniversary sermon.

This afternoon the Sunday school will have appropriate exercises. At 8 o'clock communion will be celebrated. Tomorrow night, the 20th instant, at the pastor's request, an instructive program will be carried out. The public is invited to be present at each service during the day and also to the reception on tomorrow night.

The American Association of Colored Physicians, of which Dr. J. B. Boe of Nashville, Tenn., is president, meets in preparation for the annual meeting, which is being made by the local members of the association and by the members of the association in view of the approaching Centennial Exposition. The association was formed at Atlanta during the Centennial Exposition, and the organization is greatly interested in making this meeting an especial success in view of the approaching Centennial Exposition. The best members of the profession among the negroes have responded to the request for papers in a manner that shows

their entire sympathy with the movement, and a list of papers has been arranged, showing an array of subjects that is most creditable to the race and to the profession. From these papers the program will be arranged in due time, and the meeting can be a great success. The following is a list of papers from which the program will be made up:

"Causes and Prevention of Consumption," J. W. Exum, M. D., Raymont City, W. Va.; "Electricity," J. W. Dickson, M. D., "Puerperal Fever," J. B. Brinkley, M. D., Owensboro, Ky.; "Medical Jurisprudence," L. L. Faulkner, M. D., Macon, Ga.; "Longevity," J. D. Davis, M. D., Austin, Tex.; "Etymology," J. B. Brinkley, M. D., Owensboro, Ky.; "Neurological Surgery," D. W. Sherrod, M. D., Macon, Miss.; "Yellow Fever," E. E. Green, M. D., Macon, Ga.; "Salpingitis," J. S. Reed, M. D., Bryan, Tex.; "Negro from Physical Standpoint," J. W. Exum, M. D., Raymont City, W. Va.; "Typhoid Fever," A. A. Greenlee, M. D., Dyersburg, Tenn.; "Hepatitis," L. M. D. Jackson, Tenn.; "Neurasthenia," T. Upshaw, M. D., Aspen Hill, Tenn.; "Phthisis Pulmonalis," E. E. Green, M. D., Macon, Ga.; "Has Civilization with Its Fashions and Environments Improved the Physical Conditions of the Human Family?" H. R. Butler, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.; "Recent Cases in Otorrhoea," D. M. Darden, M. D., Forest City, Ark.; "Malignant Malarial Fever," M. A. Majors, M. D., Decatur, Ill.; "What Science Investigation Has Done to Advance the Race," O. D. Taylor, M. D., Bowling Green, Ky.; "Fractures," J. E. Perry, M. D., Columbia, Mo.; "The Negro in Medicine," J. B. Brinkley, M. D., Owensboro, Tenn.; "Essentials to Correct Diagnosis," L. G. Agnew, M. D., Hannaburgh, Ky.; "Intestinal Articular," H. R. Butler, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.; "The Relation of the Colored Physicians to the Mortality of the Race," W. E. Steers, M. D., Decatur, Ala.; "Microscopic Revelation," B. B. Blunt, M. D., Dallas, Tex.; "Microbiology," T. V. Sparks, M. D., Jefferson, Tex.; "Dysentery," F. D. G. Harvey, M. D., Argentine, Kan.; "Malaria of Women," J. L. Bullock, M. D., Dyersburg, Tenn.; "Cause of Negro Mortality," D. L. Martin, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; "The True Negro Physician," J. P. Golden, M. D., Allegheny, Pa.; "Intestinal Articular," A. R. Collins, M. D., Washington, D. C.

It is earnestly hoped that the physicians of our race in Georgia and throughout the south, east and north, will prepare to take Nashville October 15th and 16th.

Crystal lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M., held a most profitable meeting at their temple on Ivy street last Monday night. W. C. Thomas, W. M., assisted by William Jackson, W. M., of Plymouth Rock lodge, did some excellent first degree work. H. A. Rucker, collector of internal revenues, who is a member of this lodge, was expected, but did not arrive. The next meeting will be held on the 27th instant. This lodge is composed of some of the best men in the state and they are earnestly working for the advancement of the order and the uplifting of their community and their people.

Professor R. R. Wright, president of the State Normal school at College, Ga., was in the city last Sunday.

Rev. Maxwell, of Savannah, was in the city last Sunday. He delivered an able sermon at the First Congregational church in the morning. Rev. Maxwell is one of the most earnest and patient workers of the race.

Dr. B. J. Simons, of Milledgeville, Ga., reports a fine practice. Dr. Simons will be remembered as one of the physicians of our race that went before the state board of medical examiners last past spring and passed such a fine examination. The good people of Milledgeville have, in Dr. Simons, an able and proficient physician and surgeon. He is in every way prepared to fill the high calling he has chosen as his profession. Our people there should rally to his support.

Today is endowment day in every church in the African Methodist Episcopal church connection in all parts of the world where it is known. At 11 o'clock Professor J. D. Bitts will speak on "The Benefit of Hostile Agencies." At 3 p. m. the program will be an address by Professor D. J. Jordan, singing by Mrs. R. M. Cheeks, address by Professor A. St. George Richardson, solo by L. B. Steele, and a musical offering. Dr. J. R. Porter and William Lynch will sing a duet. Rev. A. D. White will also give an address.

At 7:30 Dr. W. G. Alexander will preach. It is known as "The Second Miracle." The public is invited to come out and take part in all of these services. Every member of the African Methodist Episcopal church and every friend to Christian education is expected to give 25 cents today for that cause—not only at Bethel, but at Allen

Temple, Shilo, St. Paul, St. James, St. Philip and all the stations. All the churches will have fine and interesting programmes. This denomination realizes the fact that if we succeed, as a race, we must educate our children and that the more of this education that is taught by our own people the more race love, self-respect, man and womanhood will be the coming generations. This branch of the Christian church has the following schools in which every president and teacher is an educated colored man or woman: Wilberforce university, Ohio; Allen university, South Carolina; Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga.; Paul Quinn college, Texas; Edward Waters college, Florida; Kirtland institute, North Carolina; Shorter university, Arkansas; Payne university, Alabama; J. P. Campbell college, Mississippi; Western university, Kansas; Turner college, Tennessee; Payne high school, Georgia; Grant high school, Georgia; Loomis institute, Arkansas; Delhi institute, Louisiana; Wayman institute, Kentucky; Flegler high school, South Carolina; District school, Georgia; Price Normal school, Georgia; Harper institute, Louisiana; Shorter high school, Georgia; Mendenhall school, Georgia; Wayman academy, Tennessee; Dovedale high school, South Carolina; Loomis seminary, Tennessee; Springer academy, Mississippi; Southern Pines school, North Carolina; Salter institute, Georgia; Rosedale school, Alabama; Dickerson institute, Georgia; McIntosh school, Georgia; Camden district school, Alabama; St. James academy, Louisiana; Forest City school, Arkansas; Payne Theological seminary, Ohio; Sleson high school, Indian Territory; School View, Indian Territory; Johnson school, Indian Territory; Blue Creek school, Indian Territory; Blue Picket school, Indian Territory; Brazil school, Indian Territory; Atoka school, Indian Territory; Mossell, Hayti, Colliery institute, Bermuda; Nassau academy, Bahama; Zzzion school, Free Town, Sierra Leone, Africa; Allen school, Maybelly, Africa; Bethel school, Scaries, Africa; St. John's school, Frotown, Sierra Leone, Africa; Eliza Turner school, Monrovia, Africa; Bethel school, Demarara and Virginien school, Demarara.

Thus it will be seen these people are solving the race problem by doing, not by talking alone. They are actually educating their sons and daughters but are, in the meantime, making places for them. They are making places for college presidents, professors of English, Hebrew, Latin, German and French. They are building churches for them, erecting pulpits and pointing their sons to the high and holy office of the bishopric. They are doing today goes for the support of their schools.

Rev. W. D. Johnson, D. D., of Athens, who was their secretary of education for twelve years, soon a candidate for the bishopric, raised during those twelve years, for the cause of education, \$20,023.21. They are doing a great work for themselves, the race and the world in general. Go out and help them today.

On tomorrow night, the 20th instant, the Women's Auxiliary of St. Paul Episcopal church will give an entertainment at 24 Auburn avenue for the benefit of the church. The admission is 20 cents a couple. The public is invited to turn out and help in this cause. Rev. W. A. Greene, the rector of this church, is doing what he can to push forward all Christian work among his people.

Professor N. L. Black, principal of the Episcopal Sunday school, has moved his church at 24 Auburn avenue. It is in fine trim, and the rooms are filling up very fast.

Our people are greatly rejoiced over the thought that they are to have another school soon. I trust the committee will be able to so arrange matters so that we will get another school before this school year is half out.

They might be able to rent old Bethel church the remainder of the school year at a reasonable cost. Then at the close of the year give the colored people the Boulevard school, as it is already close to a colored school, and build another white school at the corner of Boulevard and Highland avenue. That would then give the colored people a good school in the fourth ward. I hope our board of education and city council will give this matter their careful consideration.

Professor M. M. Ponton, S. T. B., dean of theology at Morris Brown college, delivered an able sermon at the First Congregational church this morning. Professor Ponton proposes to write an antithesis to Bryant's "Thanatopsis" under the caption of "Biopsis," a word which he has made for this special occasion.

Mrs. D. T. Howard and Mrs. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen went to Nashville this week to attend the national association of colored women. Much good will result from these annual meetings of our women. They will, no doubt, meet in 1898 in the city of Omaha, Neb., during the great Trans-Mississippi exposition. When the women meet in Boston the talented Mrs. Ella Mahomet of Omaha was there, and was one of the busiest and most useful women on the floor of the convention. This year Mrs. B. E. Craig, of the same city, goes to Nashville to throw her influence in with other noble women for race, elevation, better

flresides, better homes, better citizenship, better laws and better government. Hence, I think our women would both give and receive inspiration by holding their next meeting in Omaha.

Today, at 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Sigmund Ragowsky will deliver his famous sermon on "The Race of the Future" at Loyd street Methodist Episcopal church. The public is invited to come out and hear this great man.

Mrs. E. A. Clark, of Rome, Ga., a member of the railway mail service on the Nashville and Atlanta was in the city this week. His many friends will be glad to know that he is in excellent health again.

Mrs. Robert Perrell and some other members of St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church were out to the Carrie Steele orphan's home this week. They were well pleased with what they saw, and will furnish some bedding for the children. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Excellent music.

At the First Congregational church this morning Rev. H. H. Proctor will continue his series of sermons on the deeper life, taking for his theme "The Holy Spirit." Tonight he will preach on the subject "Shall We Go to Africa, or Stay Here?" A cordial invitation is extended to all. Excellent music.

Mrs. Ida L. Murry, of the Albany normal school, Albany, Ga., passed through the city Thursday on her way home to begin the next term of the school. Her husband, a professor of music, is principal of the school. They are doing a good work.

The many friends of Miss Nannie White will be pained to learn that she departed this life on Wednesday night, after a severe illness, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. J. W. Brady, of this city, and is well known both in Georgia and Florida. She has served several terms in the Florida legislature, been offered a couple of nominations for congress, and lacked only a few votes going to the United States.

### A Rose of Yesterday

By F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.

The latest novel of the leading novelist that it may not be equal to your favorite that it may not be equal to your favorite among his books? Yet "he has never displayed greater deftness in telling a simple, straightforward story in such a way as to rivet the reader's attention," says The Ledger.

"Do you hear that it is a 'problem novel,' and has to be preached at? So does Mr. Crawford, so 'his purpose is not forced down the reader's throat, but is so gradually unfolded as the interests of the intensely dramatic story develop on the reader's mind the truth, force and helpfulness of it without boredom.'"—Augusta Herald.

"A Rose of Yesterday" is described by The New York Herald as "well worth reading; the characters are wholly lifelike, and though the arena on which they play their parts is rather restricted we watch them and their doings with interest from the beginning to the end of this strange drama."

You cannot be fully acquainted with Mr. Crawford's versatile work without reading this book, and you will miss a story of very timely bearing if you miss

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Tickets to be sold September 20th, 1897, for both morning and evening trains, good returning until September 25th, 1897. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. E. HARMAN,  
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

C. B. WALKER,  
Ticket Agent, Union Depot or No. 8 Kimball House

## Railway Exhibits

This building, which is in the Renaissance style of architecture, is situated between the Agriculture and Transportation buildings on the northern boundary of Exposition park. The location is in every way admirable, but it is particularly fortunate on account of its proximity to the model shops of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. It is the terminal station for the steam railways approaching the exposition grounds, and contains the exhibits made by several great southern railways. The first is one hundred feet square, and the lower floor is occupied by the Plant system of railways, the Georgia Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company. The upper floor occupied by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company. The exhibit of the Georgia Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company occupy respectively the eastern and western sections of the same floor. Each of these great companies exhibits the products in their crude state, from every county through which they pass. In short, they present their respective roads in miniature, and furnish valuable and interesting data relative to the country they traverse, or which is tributary to their respective lines. The exhibits in this building thoroughly illustrate the evolution of the railroad and telegraph system to any one. The first introduction of the telegraph and from the first of the locomotive up to the present time. This building provides every comfort and convenience. Ticket offices and turnstiles are conveniently and admirably located. A music stand has been reserved, and there passengers from incoming and outgoing trains can witness the interesting spectacle of the passing crowd. It is a model of convenience, clean and well ventilated, and on the whole, in keeping with the beautiful and artistic surroundings. Accommodations are so ample and track facilities so admirable that crowds visiting the exposition can be handled without discomfort or delay to any one. The fare is 5 cents each, way to and from Nashville. In addition to the steam railways, three of electric street railways run into the exposition park. At every point every facility is provided for handling the crowds rapidly, and yet without discomfort.

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"ANTOLINE" is a superb building-up tonic and the only yellow fever preventative. It antidotes malaria, prevents chills and fevers, increases the appetite, builds up the vital forces and neutralizes infection. It is harmless if given to children. Price per box.....25c

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## A Rose of Yesterday

By F. MARION CRAWFORD. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.

The latest novel of the leading novelist that it may not be equal to your favorite that it may not be equal to your favorite among his books? Yet "he has never displayed greater deftness in telling a simple, straightforward story in such a way as to rivet the reader's attention," says The Ledger.

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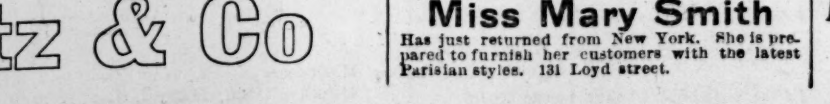






Continued from Sixth Page.

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1



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# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1897.

## A MIDNIGHT RIDE IN MASHONALAND

How a Boy Braved Lions and Crocodiles to Save a Friend. . . . .

By P. Y. BLACK.

"How do you feel, old man?"  
"For heaven's sake give me something to drink, Weir. I'm burning up."  
Weir went to the covered pail which sat in a corner of the hut, and filled a tin cup, which he placed at the sick man's lips.

"I've tried to keep the water as cool as possible, Hardwicke. How is that?"  
"Rotten," the fevered man answered. "Serves me right for coming into this confounded wilderness. I'd give the claim for a chunk of ice, or just one little lemon."

He threw himself about on the folding canvas cot, and tossed his blanket on the trodden mud floor. Weir rested his hand on the patient's brow, after silently replacing the blanket, and as he did so he looked down on his comrade's closed eyes and thin, pain-twisted face with alarm. The sick man lay still, moaning weakly, and Weir rose up from the cracker box he sat on and went softly outside. Once in the open air, he allowed himself to show the anxiety he felt, and threw up his hand impatiently toward the stars as he walked rapidly up and down. It was the middle of the night. The wide veldt of primeval grasses that had never known the scythe stretched endless all about the cabin, rocking murmuringly in the warm night wind, shining in rippled silver whiteness, or hiding in shadow, as the great round, bright moon sailed through blue oceans of cloudy islets.

"Poor Hardwicke!" Weir cried aloud in his trouble. "If this is to be the end of our venture in Mashonaland, I wish to heaven we had never heard of it. If I had proper medicine; if there were a doctor—but how to leave him, with the river in flood and the delicious half the time? It's a deuce of a hole to be in."

A slim form, clad scantily in loose pajamas, came out of the hut, and touched Weir's arm, looking up at him with a face clouded with fear and distress.

"What is the matter, Dick?" Weir asked. "You ought to be asleep."

"I can't sleep. I've been thinking all night. Is he going to die, Weir? He is talking wild again."

From the open door came the sound of the sick man's voice, harsh, distracted, horrible:

"Comrades, comrades, ever since we were boys,  
Bearing each other's sorrows, sharing each other's joys!"

"Good old Weir! We'll dig a fortune out of the country, and go home like princes together, or we'll die together, shoulder to shoulder. We're worth a dozen Matabeles, anyway! Weir, Weir, you dear old beggar, do you remember when we stood off the whole sixth form? There's gold, Weir, gold in the rivers. I tell you! Where's the junior partner? Where's young Dick? Poor little chap! Father dead, mother dead, too. He was a good sort, your father, Dick. I knew him in England—a good sort. You stay with us, son, and Weir and you and I'll be partners! Weir, Weir, where are you?"

"Don't cry, Dick. For heaven's sake don't cry!" said Weir, as a great sob burst from the boy beside him.

"He—he was jolly good to me!" the lad cried. "He mustn't die just when we're doing so well and the claims are worth something! It don't seem fair, after all our suffering."

"It's hard, Dick, boy; mighty hard. But he may not die. He wouldn't die if I could get the right medicines—but that I can't do."

"Why?"  
"Because he's off his head, and if I leave him he'd get up and wander away and be lost in the bush, just as that Boer did when we were trekking up here. You could not hold him. He is as strong as a dozen of you when he is delirious. Besides, it's a thirty-mile ride to the settlement, and both the rivers between this and it are in flood. It's a question if any man could swim a horse across either of them."

"But, Weir, he must have the medicine."  
"But I dare not leave him with you, Dick. He'd wander away and you after him, for you couldn't hold him down in bed, and then both of you would be lost for certain."

The sick man appeared in the doorway, in his pajamas, barefooted and bare-headed, a gun under his arm.

"I'm going down to the river to try if I can find a springbok," he said, with the sudden calmness of a crazed man. "You fellows need fresh meat."

Dick ran to the sick chum in fright. "Hardwicke," he cried, catching the man tightly by the arm. "Go back to bed; the night air will kill you."

"Don't pull me about, confound you!" cried Hardwicke, with an angry swing of his powerful arm. He sent Dick to the ground five yards away. Then Weir closed with him and by sheer strength forced him back to his cot.

"You see," said Weir to Dick, panting, "I dare not leave him."

"Then tell me the stuff you need and I'll start at daybreak," said the boy firmly.

"Dick, Dick, if—if you could—but my God—the risk! If anything happens to you—I like you, Dick!"

"And do you think, Weir," the boy said softly as he looked into the other's face, "I would not do anything—anything, for the only fellows in all the world who call me friend and partner?"

Weir, knowing the immediate need of medicine, consented, and before the chill

of the dawn had yet embraced the earth Dick upsaddled and took the road to the settlement. Daylight helped him, the light which renders the terrors of the veldt, the prowling brutes, the lions of the bush and the crocodiles of the streams less formidable. He arrived before noon exhausted, damp with river water, but safe and was received by the few pioneers of the township with eager sympathy. There was no doctor at hand, but of medicine a fair store, and each pioneer had either nursed or been nursed through the attacks of the dreaded fever, so Dick was comforted with instructions and bade be of good cheer. Then the faithful youngster borrowed a

frequent trees—a broad and fertile park. The horse needed little urging; they sped on with unimpaired swiftness. All at once there came from the veldt in front of them, with a suddenness which turned the boy's ruddy cheeks a deathly white, the low menacing roar of a lion, and ere the first had died away, another answered it. The horse heard, perhaps saw, and instantly was a shaking, snorting, wild-eyed and unmanageable brute. For the time Dick, heartstilled at that deep and ominous note of challenge, lost control of himself as well as of the horse. All hope went suddenly out of him, and that abject terror which most hunters acknowledge at the first unexpected meeting with the African lion, possessed his soul utterly. When he regained some composure it was too late to hold the horse. The beast charged madly off the road, through the head-high luxuriant grass, flying, as it believed, from its foe. The fated animal's instinct was at fault. A sudden gleam from the sky lit up the bush, and Dick saw a tawny, heavily maned lion to the right on the path, to the left, much nearer, another in the grass, in front, the bounding form of another.



The Horse Charged Nearly Off the Road.

fresh horse—half a dozen were offered him, but no man could be spared to accompany the returning messenger—and wished, albeit he had had no sleep the previous night, to return immediately. This the brusquely good-natured frontiersmen refused to allow. They forced meat down his throat and made him lie down. In spite of his resistance, he slept when his brown hair first pressed the pillow, and awoke to find the sun declining. He was aghast at the delay and refused to listen at the reasoning of the hosts, who told him that even now he was too exhausted for the long ride. Dick saddled up, closing his ears, secured his medicines in his breast pocket and set out.

For the first few miles he had yet the benefit of the sun. It sank slowly as though, he thought, gratefully, it was loath to leave so young and true a creature alone in that great solitude.

For a time it left the boy some parting beams to point the path. Then the purple and orange and gold dimmed in the sky, became a gloomy gray and swiftly night flew down. It would have been unnatural if the lad had not then been afraid. He was filled with the chill and trembling fear of his loneliness, of the deep, black darkness, of the sudden shadows of the rocky kopjes, of the intense silence from out of which an unknown something watched. The bravest man is he who conquers fear. And in that fight, as in all, love is the godliest support. If, for a moment, Dick wavered and his hand faltered on the reins with an impulse to turn back and wait for day, it was for but a passing instant. The flushed face of Hardwicke, the anxious face of Weir, peered at him through the night, awaiting his coming, watching, with prayers, his race with death, and the lad thrust fear from him and spurred his horse. Despite all such alarms, the rider's memory and the horse's instinct together kept them on the path until the settlement was many miles behind and the first river, ghostly in the dusk, was passed without accident. Then Dick's heart beat more easily, for of all the horrors of a messenger's passage in that savage land, the beasts of the stream, the mighty, loathsome crocodiles are the worst.

On the further side the boy dismounted; the horse shook himself like a dog from a swim; Dick tightened the girths and got into the saddle. Now home seemed almost near, and he allowed himself to think of the caresses Weir would shower upon him when he arrived with the precious medicines safe. There stretched before him eight miles of grassy bush, studded with

The horse saw also the trap it had rushed into and from its mouth thrown high came a long cry of fear. The next instant, it lowered its head and dashed blindly on. Dick instinctively bowed his own head, but, fortunately, he did not stoop low, for the horse dashed beneath the branches of a tree, and the messenger was swept off. He picked himself up, ran to the tree, leaving his gun on the ground, and as he gained the branches, pulling himself upward with supernatural activity, he heard a horrible human-like cry of agony, and saw his horse vanish in the night, while a great crouched hump hung upon its withers and neck, biting at the unhappy brute with hungered and ferocious teeth.

Aghast at the horror of the thing which had happened, Dick clung to the friendly branches weakly, and trembled so much that his position was hazardous. The thunderous steps of the flying horse, its shrill clamors ceased and died in the infinite night. Dick shivered and was so unstrung that he wept like a little child, wringing his hands at the thought of the poor beast's end, an end which he had himself escaped by so narrow a chance. Then he was aware of another thing which renewed his strength—the other lions had apparently not noticed him. He dimly saw their huge and agile forms bounding in chase of their comrade, and in a few minutes a dreadful growl and roar, as of fighting, told him that the hungry brutes quarreled over the horse's carcass. Shortly his scattered wits came back to him, and although he would have wished to wait for daylight, the dear faces of his friends came once again to his through the darkness. He fancied he heard Hardwicke's delicious shout, Weir's anxious call for help, for he did not pause to think, but dropped to the ground, picked up his gun and fled, not daring to look to the right or left, in the direction of the river, from whose banks, in daylight, the hut could be seen.

He reached the bank and partially stripped, tying his boots and heavier clothes in a bundle which he again fastened to his head. Unconsciously praying, or, rather, with the unspoken prayer in his heart, which words could not express, he slipped soundlessly in, and soon was steering his way across with one arm, while the other held his gun as free from the surface as his strength permitted. The lad was a strong swimmer, but he did not exert himself to do more than to keep himself propelled forward, refraining from breasting the strong current which he trusted to carry him down to some safe landing place. But it was not so much the stream

he feared as what the stream contained. He had gritted his teeth and refused to think of the hideous brutes when on the bank; he had told himself even they must be dared, for there was no time to lose. But once in the water, a sickening, paralyzing dread of them so overpowered him that he wellnigh shrieked. Every yard told off as a mile, every stroke he thought must awaken a crocodile, every ripple in the moonlight he mistook for the swift rush of a scaly back.

Nearer and nearer drew the friendly shore, while further behind was left the other bank in the darkness. Some fifty yards from safety he drifted near a mud-bank, slightly above the surface. Fifty yards and he would be almost home, his rubber-packed medicines secure, his welcome ready. Almost he could hear Weir's glad shout, feel his strong arms, avow his gratitude with a mighty embrace, when there slipped from the mud-bank a slow, unwieldy, log-like form that rushed at the swimmer with incredible swiftness. There was no time to cry out, as the great crocodile's jaws opened. Dick's heart stood still and he swooned before he felt the cruel teeth.

In the early dawn Weir left the hut after a sleepless night by Hardwicke's bed, and went down to the river, while his friend slept. The man could not sit still and wait longer for the messenger. All night he had been beset by fears of what might have happened, and worried by self-reproaches for letting the little junior party go. The sun was not yet up when he reached the brink of the stream, but a faint increasing light from the east dispelled the darkness slowly. Weir walked down the stream, straining his eyes for sight of a horseman. Nearly opposite a reef of mud he halted and peered across. He gasped and had just presence of mind enough to keep from crying out when he saw that there lay on the bank a long old crocodile, guarding the motionless form of his friend Dick. For a minute Weir trembled so with mingled sorrow and dread that he stood useless. But as he gazed he fancied that the almost childish figure moved, moved ever so slightly. It flashed through Weir's brain that the brute was following the habit of its kind—a habit of which he had before heard and read. A crocodile, he remembered, does not, unless disturbed, devour its prey at once. It waits, when gorged, lazily guarding its meal until appetite returns. Weir raised the rifle, a Mashonaland pioneer never moves without, and aimed with slow, determined care and fired. The bullet struck fairly in the reptile's eye; it stirred heavily; was convulsed for a moment, and slid of its own weight into the water. Weir threw his rifle down, plunged in and dragged in the lifeless boy.

He had swooned, but in swooning had instinctively swerved away from the crocodile, so that the great jaws barely caught his arm sleeve, and by that the laudible beast, already replete with food, had drawn the swimmer to the bank, there to wait until hunger returned.

A week later the three friends sat together in the little mud hut, and the fever had left Hardwicke, for the medicine so perilously brought had saved his life.

Weir was reading a letter with a troubled brow, Hardwicke looking over his shoulder, while Dick sprawled on a rug at their feet.

"Look here, Dick," said Weir, "this concerns you. The fame of your exploit, my here, has spread all over Mashonaland and Dr. Jameson writes to me from Fort Charter that if you will come to him he can give you a position with the company. It might be a better thing for you than remaining with Hardwicke and me as an equal partner."

Dick looked up with a face of complete dismay, but what he read in his friends' faces reassured him.

"Of course," he said, smiling, "if you chaps are so anxious to dissolve partnership, I can get out, but—"

He did not conclude, for he was picked up and hugged so vigorously that he had no breath to finish the sentence.

### One Boy's Breakfast.

It is common enough to see boys buy things in the street, apples, candy and so on; in a maritime city like New York, where street oyster stands are found, you will sometimes see a boy buy a single oyster for a cent; he gets a cracker or two with it and so gets a generous and toothsome mouthful; but all these things the boy buys just because he likes them. I saw a boy the other day buying what appeared to be his breakfast for a cent.

It was early in the morning at a bakery where I go myself for bread. He bought a single roll. The clerk dropped the roll into a paper bag and crumpled the bag over nicely at the top to make it handy to carry and handed it to the boy with a check from the cash register, which he was to pay at the desk; he was treated in precisely the same manner as every other customer, as though he had bought a dollar's worth instead of a cent's worth.

He was just ahead of me at the desk—I saw his check, for one cent, still lying with the money beside it, on the ledge of the cashier's window, when I went up to pay my own check. He walked out and up the street carrying the bag at his side, and I walked along behind him, because my road lay in that direction. Evidently that roll was to be his breakfast, and he was going home, or wherever he lived, to eat it. I would have liked to speak to him, but of course, I did not. As I looked at him walking on ahead in a sturdy, straightforward fashion, like a boy with a purpose, I did wonder who he was, and where he came from and how it had come about that he was providing for himself in this way; but he didn't need any help, that was plain. Quiet, as he was, he was a self-reliant, capable youngster, quite well able to take care of himself, and that was what he was doing. And he will see the day, I have no doubt, when he will be able to buy something more than a single roll for his breakfast, if he wants it.





# CAPTURE OF LITTLE KYUSE.

For Once the Pawnee Orphan Was Taken Unawares and Carried Off.

By CY WARMAN.

About a month after the battle at White Horse, in which Whipsaw, the station-keeper, Bob and Little Kyuse, the six-year-old Pawnee, slew a half dozen Sioux, Bob was able to take his ride again on the pony express.

Little Kyuse was now more of a hero than ever. The most he had done up to that night had been to warn the men when the Sioux were coming, but now it became known that he had not only detected the enemy in the act of stealing upon the station, but had actually killed the leader of the murderous band with his 38.

One day when Whipsaw and the express rider, who laid over at White Horse, were out after buffalo, Little Kyuse was watching the station. The hunters had been lured away by the flying herd, and when the sun hung low in the clear, hot sky they had not yet returned. For nearly an hour the Indian boy had been watching a bare-backed broncho that seemed to be feeding about a mile away, but kept working nearer and nearer to the station.

Presently the sharp eye of the Pawnee saw that the animal had two pairs of front legs. A quarter of an hour later he made out that the rider was stalking in the shadow of the horse. To and fro the animal went, out toward the sunset that was blinding the boy, and at each turn came nearer to the station. When at last the round, red sun went down, and the men did not return, the brave little watchman took his rifle and planted himself in the cabin door. At dusk the horse began to circle round the cabin, but the boy kept his place. Now not more than a hundred yards separated the horse and the station.

The owner of the animal now started for the cabin from the rear, and when he reached the shed, or lean-to in which the express horses were kept, he stopped. The boy cocked his ear and his rifle.

The man started his horse round the house one way, and crept round the other side on tiptoe. As the head of the horse showed up at the corner of the cabin Little Kyuse stood up to face whatever or whoever might come, and instantly a powerful Sioux sprang upon him from behind, twisted the gun from his slender hands, threw him upon the back of his horse and vaulted up behind him.

The big Indian grazed down upon the little toy gun contemptuously, swept the horizon with his eagle eye, leaned forward, clamped the horse with his knees, and the animal galloped away.

A half hour later Whipsaw and Bob, tired and hungry, rode up to the cabin. "Kyuse!" called Whipsaw, but there was no answer.

Dismounting, Bob threw the door of the shed open, for his first thought was of the express pony, and was greeted by a cheerful neigh. Whipsaw went into the cabin, came out, looked at his companion and uttered the one word, "Gone." He stooped and lifted the boy's rifle, that had been discharged in the scuffle, saw the old empty shell in the "death chamber," and wondered where the bullet had gone. It seemed to be a consolation to find that the boy had made some sort of a fight. He had not gone willingly away with his own people. He had been stolen, captured and carried away by the Sioux, who would hold him for a high reward, unless the boy should invite death by attempting to escape.

That night the men had to keep watch for the first time for more than a year for Little Kyuse would not be there to call them when the first faint sound of horses' feet was heard on the distant plain.

As soon as it was light Whipsaw took the trail of the horse that had carried the boy away. In a sag, not far from the cabin, he saw where an extra horse had been tethered, and he knew then that the capture of Little Kyuse had been the result of a well-laid plan, and that it would be useless to follow the thief.

The news of the capture was carried east to St. Joe and west to Sacramento by the riders of the flying bronchos that were racing across the continent. The company immediately offered a reward for the recapture of the Indian boy, who had become not only an alarm clock, but a watch dog, at the most dangerous station on the entire route.

For six hours the Pawnee, with feet lashed to the saddle, rode in front of his captor. Swift as the wind, silent as the shadows of birds they swept over the sage-covered desert into the territory of Nebraska.

For nearly a year Little Kyuse lived among the Sioux, but he never forgot his white master. In all this time he had made no attempt to escape, and his captors began to believe that the boy had become reconciled to his fate. It would be pleasant to write here that Little Kyuse was vastly superior to other Indians—that he went regularly to the Platt, took off his belt and bathed him in the running stream—but he did nothing of the kind. If he plunged into the river occasionally it was because its water was cool and refreshing, and not because he wanted to be clean. Cleanliness is next to godliness. Little Kyuse was an Indian. He would skin a rabbit alive to see how long it would live naked, and share his dinner with a crippled dog.

A mill run of Indians of that day and age, regardless of tribe or locality, would probably show a result of about one Jekyll to sixteen Hydes.

In the spring and summer following the capture of the boy the Sioux were busy with the Pawnees and the United States troops. The band in which the boy was held was forced to break camp one dark night and fly for their lives.

Little Kyuse took advantage of the situation and escaped. Not knowing that the Pawnees, who were after the Sioux, were his own people, he turned his face to the west and set out to find his white friend. He traveled all night not knowing exactly to what point of the compass his swift feet were carrying him, and at dawn hid beneath the bank of the river. When the

sun went down he set his face toward the gold and resumed his journey. He made note of the stars, so that when the gold was gone he was able to keep his course toward the west.

It was near midnight of the second "sleep," the boy was hungry and tired. He knew by his native instinct that he must be near the station from which the Sioux had carried him a year ago, and concluded to lie down and rest until morning. He ate the last of a small piece of dried buffalo meat that he had carried with him. Away off toward the mountains at the north he heard a lone wolf howl. Another answered from the south of him and still another close behind him. The boy, being unarmed, was sore afraid. He got to his feet, listened and hurried on.



He Could Hear Them Lick Their Chops and See Their Eyes.

Presently he heard a sage bush rattle, looked back and saw a dark shadow following him. He stopped short, and the shadow stopped. He turned and ran toward it, beating the night air with his arms. The shadow flounced noiselessly to one side, and he knew it was a wolf.

He turned and ran for a few hundred yards, glanced back and the shadow was at his heels. He faced about, and to his horror there were three or four other shadows following the first.

He ran at them, they flounced about, but did not run away. Now he had to study the stars to get his bearings again, and when he started forward, found himself surrounded by the gaunt, gray wolves of the plain. Brave as he was, the boy's heart stood still, while the hungry animals crouched nearer. He tried to pick up something to throw, but there was nothing but the dry earth and the sage bush.

Far down the plain he thought he heard the hoofs of a horse hitting the trail. He put his ear to the earth and heard to his joy the unmistakable callatter, callatter, of a horse's flying feet. Near and nearer came the sound and closer crept the wild dogs of the desert. The boy's trained ear told him that he was north of the trail upon which the horse seemed to be traveling, and that the lone rider would pass to the south of him. Darting this way and that he succeeded in driving the wolves away for a moment, and then hurried across the sage bush. He had not gone a hundred yards before he found himself surrounded by the band again. The horse was now so near that he could hear the animal's breath coming with a snort like the exhaust of a locomotive at each jump, and the wolves were so close to him that he could hear them lick their chops and see their eyes shining like green glass in the darkness.

Now he could see the horse outlined against the horizon and the rider leaning forward, holding the broncho hard between his knees. The boy made another desperate effort to escape from his pursuers, darted forward and a moment later his bare feet felt the trail. At that moment one of the wolves snapped his sharp teeth through the calf of the boy's leg, threw him to the ground and instantly he was covered by a dozen, leaping, snarling, snapping wolves that completely blocked the trail. The horse stopped so suddenly that a less watchful rider would have been hurled into the heap.

"Yeh pirates o' th' plain," cried the man, whipping out a six-shooter. He knew the rolling brown bundle for a band of wolves and reckoned that below the heap there struggled a buffalo calf or a young antelope.

As the rider began to empty his revolver rapidly into the band they began to scatter, and as the smoke cleared away, the Pawnee, torn and bleeding, staggered to his feet.

"Kyuse!" cried the rider.

"Wuh!" grunted the Indian, as he recognized his old master, Whipsaw.

The man grasped the boy by one arm and lifted him to the back of the horse. A wolf snapped at the boy's feet. Taking another six-shooter from his belt, Whipsaw scattered the band and the horse dashed away again. But these wolves had tasted blood and they gave chase.

A mile away, in the cabin of White Horse, the rider who was to carry the mail on west, and the wounded rider, whose place Whipsaw had taken, heard the rattle of the revolver, armed themselves and started up the trail.

Meanwhile the bloodthirsty wolves came nearer and nearer, snapping at the flying heels of the frightened horse and leaping up in a mad effort to drag the wounded boy, whose blood had reddened their tongues, from the saddle.

Holding the boy with one hand and leav-

ing the horse to guide himself, Whipsaw threw his rifle over his shoulder and pumped lead into the darkness behind him. An occasional yelp told of a wolf that had been hit, but still the band came on.

As the men came from the cabin the spent horse galloped up to the door, with the howling wolves at his heels.

A few rounds from the rifles of the two men, the sight and scent of civilization soon put the wolves to flight and the fresh rider, with a fresh horse, dashed on toward the coast.

The wounded rider led the tired horse away, Whipsaw carried the boy into the cabin and laid him tenderly upon his blankets, that had been kept ready and waiting for him all these weeks and months. His chest, arms and legs were fearfully torn and into the open wounds Whipsaw poured the contents of a quart bottle. Not a murmur nor a moan came from the hero of seven summers, as the red liquor was poured into his bleeding wounds.

"There's five hundred in this for you," said the pony express man, limping in from the shed. "An' it might have been

delightful amusement may be obtained with a few couple of beagles, but do not, on any pretence whatever, allow people on horse-back to go out hunting with them; all the work may be very well accomplished on a good, stout pair of legs.

In regard to the cost of keeping, say, five couple of beagles, at 20 cents per head per week:

One year about.....\$100  
Medicines and veterinary surgeon.....10  
Incidentals, repairing kennels, etc.....10

Total.....\$120

Suppose a number club together, the item of expense is a mere trifle.

A word about the kennel. In building this there is no need to go to great expense. Choose an aspect as nearly southeasterly as possible, and then set to work, bearing in mind that plenty of ventilation and good drainage are essential to the health of your animals. Let the hut be roomy and airy, and duly provided with benches, and outside have a large yard, carefully paved, with a trap drain in the center, toward which the floor gradually slopes. It is always desirable to have a second hut, in which feeding operations may be carried on, as this is also useful to shut the dogs in while their sleeping apartment is being cleaned out. Let every part of the kennel be kept clean and wholesome. Dogs suffer as much as human beings from an unhealthy atmosphere, and many a good hound has been ruined through carelessness or inattention in this particular respect.

The young master of the pack should take his charges out in the early morning for their walk, and should put in an appearance in their kennel as often as he can, and, above all, he should superintend their feeding. Prior to this, he must get them well under control, and teach them to obey his orders, and in default, to feel the whip, till he has them thoroughly in hand. To each he should give a name, taking care that they should thoroughly understand when they are called. There is no better way of bringing this about than when he is standing over the feeding trough to call them out separately, and he will soon find that hunger will stimulate their understanding. The hour for feeding should be about 11 o'clock, always remembering that during the hunting season this meal should be regulated according to the hunt. There is plenty of water within reach. Meat or bones, biscuit and oatmeal, with occasional vegetables, should form the chief of their diet. The meat should be boiled and thickened with oatmeal. —Frances M. Smith.

## SOMETHING TO DO FOR MOTHER A Corner Cabinet.

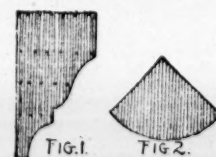
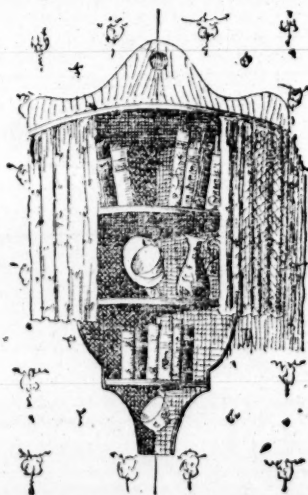
Among the various useful pieces of furniture that can be made for the home, a very compact and convenient corner cabinet will be appreciated in a small room, where it will serve as a receptacle for books, bric-a-brac and odds and ends.

A cabinet of this description is shown in the illustration, and if from appearances it may seem difficult to construct, that doubt may be dispelled if the description is followed and these instructions carried out.

The tools needed with which to work out the various pieces necessary to the construction will be a hammer, saw, compass saw, a plane, screwdriver and a small drawknife.

The materials required will be some pine or white wood boards, about half an inch in thickness, a few steel wire nails and screws. To begin with, make two wall plates or sides, measuring twenty-four inches long and twelve inches wide at the top, using as a pattern the form shown in figure 1.

Then make two triangular shelves twelve inches long on the sides, forming the right angle, and with the drawknife shape the front edge to form a quarter circle, as shown in figure 2. Fasten these shelves



A CORNER CABINET.

in place between the wall plates by driving screws through the wall plates and into the edges of the shelves, securing them in position, as shown by the upper lines of black dots on figure 1.

Make a bottom shelf on the same plan, but much smaller, using figure 2 as the pattern, and fasten it in place, as indicated by the bottom line of dots on figure 1. Then shape the fourth shelf and attach it in position, and the woodwork will be completed, save the top boards, to lend a finish to the cabinet.

The two top boards can be twelve inches long and six inches high and need not be attached securely to the cabinet, but they may be fastened to the wall instead after the cabinet has been anchored fast in the corner.

The woodwork should be painted or stained to match other woodwork in the room, or if it is of oak, cherry, ash or sycamore, it can be slightly stained and varnished.

To the under side of the top shelf a light rod may be suspended, and on which small rings can slide, in order that pretty curtains of china silk or other light material may be hung.

Under the bottom shelf a hook can be screwed fast from which a cup can hang, and if desired hooks may be arranged under other shelves to accommodate cups or small pitchers.

When anchoring this cabinet to the wall care should be taken to secure it firmly, as otherwise the weight of books might cause it to fall. J. HARRY ADAMS.

mine of it hadn't been for them, Infernal Injuns."

Whipsaw made no reply, for he was not thinking of the reward that had been offered by Wells, Fargo & Co., owners of the pony express—he was thinking of the brave boy who had once saved his life. The gray old plainsman was deeply touched by the boy's bravery, and his eyes were wet for the first time within a quarter of a century. He would not let his rough companion see his tears, but allowed them to fall upon the brown face of the boy.

"Poor little Kyuse," said Whipsaw, soothingly.

"Wuh!" said little Kyuse.

## TRAINING A PACK OF BEAGLES.

### The Hunting Dog of the Future. His Cleverness, Native and Acquired.

Beagles are useful little hounds, and not at all common in this country, although bound to be in the near future; that is, where hunting is a sport. The beagle may be kept with little trouble and with no very great outlay. This in itself is one of the reasons that they are the hunting dog of the future, and as many a day's glorious sport during the year is possible to the boy who has a few couple, perhaps he may like to know how to train a pack.

You must have three couples at least, but to take a fair average, five couples is the best, and with this number one may have many a stirring run. Indeed, there is no member of the canine species with which so much may be done as the beagle. He is a very clever dog; his qualities are patience, reflection and endurance; invariably the pack hunt in a lump, and seldom straggle away from their companions.

The great thing is to let him have his own way. He understands far better than you do the twists and the doubles, the shifts and dodges, to which the hare resorts when pursued, and if you will only allow him the time, however cold the scent, he will presently make it warm for Miss Puss.

When it is proposed to take the beagles out hunting on the following day, they should be fed about 1 o'clock, and then be shut up until they are wanted. The start should not be delayed a moment later than 10:30 o'clock. The sooner you are at work the better, as if your beagles have been fed at the proper hour on the preceding day they will be quite ready for their work. It is essential to success to remember that hares take up their positions in various places, as the weather suits them. When it has been dry, the grass lands should be searched, and a find is almost sure to be the result. When it is wet, they always seek, as far as possible, to shelter themselves from the moisture; when it is fine there is no better place to look after them than the fallows, where they delight to sit. Nothing requires more judgment on the part of those who are out hunting with beagles than to see the hare on her form in time to let her get away before she is "chopped," and, above all, to set her going out of view. Then the hounds should be brought up and laid onto the scent, and away you can go as fast as your legs can carry you. If you come to a check in the middle of a field, and the hounds have tried their casts and failed, call them together and take them regularly around the field by the hedge, in order to try to hit off the part at which the hare has got out of the field, though it is by no means to be taken for granted that she has taken her departure at all, for it is not an uncommon thing to find her, after a series of turns and doubles, sit down in the middle of a field.

Judiciously handled, many a day of most



## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

## A KENTUCKY MULE.

## The Strange Experience of a Blue Grass Cavalier with One.

The well-to-do farmer of republican proclivities was in Washington looking for pie for the next three years and a half, not so much for dessert as for a steady diet during that period, and while he was looking around he found time now and again to talk a bit on other subjects, says The Washington Star.

One evening it was mules. "I'll be dogged," he said, "if I haven't got a mule out home that ought to have the championship belt for kicking. Why, by zucks, one morning I tried to make that dern mule haul a cartload of rocks from a creek about half a mile to the stable and he just wouldn't stir a leg. All he would do when I tried to make him go forward was to move the other way, so to beat Mr. Mule at his little game I took him out of the shafts and turned him head on to the cart and started him up. Then he wouldn't move either way, but just stood still and began to kick. Not a one-legged kick, either, but the real thing with both feet, and, gee whillikins, how he did launch them out into the atmosphere.

"I was sure I never would get him now, for I couldn't get near him; but all of a sudden I noticed that every time he kicked he kicked so hard that he couldn't hold on to the ground with his forefeet, and so dragged himself about a foot or two, according to the ground he was on. That gave me an idea, and I just stood by and when he showed a disposition to quit I nagged him a little and he went to kicking again; and I'll be blamed if he didn't get that cartload of rocks to the place I wanted it at mighty near as soon as if he had just hauled it there in the first place and made no fuss about it."

One or two men coughed a short cough, but when the Kentuckian looked around they seemed to have recovered from their pulmonary attack.

"Isn't that scar on your forehead where he kicked you once?" inquired one of them. "Not exactly."

"I understood some one to say so," said the party with the cough.

"Somebody's mistaken, that's all. How it happened was that one day I was coming into the front gate and the mule was about 100 yards away, up at the other end of the big yard in front of the house. My hound made a break for him, and as the mule whirled to run away he let one leg fly at the dog, and the force of the kick, missing the dog, was such that the shoe flew off and whizzing through the air took me a clip over the eye as I stood at the gate watching the two animals, and came mighty near settling my earthly accounts right then and there. You see, a mule's shoe is hardly as light as a lady's slipper and when it is hurled 100 yards through the air it is just the kind of a thing you ought to stand aside for and let it have as much room as it wants."

## Horse Beat the Storm.

From The Florida Citizen.

Bud Harvey, a farmer living about ten miles out in Big Turkey Hammock section, started for town Monday in the midst of a driving rain. Soon the wind increased to a terrific storm, the rain coming down in sheets and the wind almost throwing the buggy over. Coming to a deserted house he stopped, as if to go in. Suddenly a terrific roar was heard behind him. Looking back he saw a dense black cloud hovering over the ground, reaching to the tops of the trees. He could see big, tall pines falling in every direction and splintering across each other, while the noise was appalling.

It was rushing rapidly in his direction, and, seeing his peril, he whipped up his horse. The latter, a thoroughbred, took the bit in his teeth and started on a dead run up the road. Nearer and nearer came the hurricane, and he could hear the noise of falling trees a few rods back of him, the frantic efforts of his horse barely keeping him in front of the terrific whirlwind.

Suddenly he felt an upward twist of his buggy, and to his horror realized that he was riding in midair, as it were, the rear end of the buggy being lifted up over a foot from the ground. Frantically he piled the whip, and for a few seconds the race between him and grim death was a terrific one. The horse, wild with terror, sped onward with his utmost speed, the buggy careening from side to side, running only on the two front wheels, and it was all that he could do to keep from being dashed over the side. Suddenly he felt the buggy settle down into the road again, and he knew he was safe. The horse ran half a mile before he could be pulled up. Looking back, Harvey saw that the roadway he had just passed over was so thickly strewn with fallen trees that he could have walked a mile on the trunks without touching the ground.

The whirlwind had ceased as suddenly as it came. For a distance of four miles and a quarter in width the destruction was complete, the terrible storm making a neatly cut path through the thick forest, leveling the trees close to the ground, presenting a scene of the utmost destruction.

## Hungary's Royal Bones Stolen.

From The London Daily News.

Extraordinary discoveries have been made in Hungary with regard to the spoliation of the graves of the ancient kings. In 1869 the archaeologist, Koloman Henselmann, searched for the graves of these long-dead rulers, which had been disturbed and partly destroyed by the Turks during their dominion there in the bishop of Stuhlweissenburg's garden. Stuhlweissenburg is the old coronation city. He found a number of strong coffins, and was able from the inscriptions to ascertain that they were those of the old kings. He gave them to the care of the city authorities, after copying the inscriptions and fastening tickets with them into each skull. The mayor seems to have put all the grisly treasures pell mell into five large packing cases and to have thrown the sarcophagi away. In 1872 the present mayor of Stuhlweissenburg learned that there were bones in the loft

of the town hall. What was to be done with them? He examined the skulls and found what they were. He addressed himself to the chapter of Stuhlweissenburg, and the packing cases were nailed up and placed in the vaults of the cathedral and one of the deans was made responsible for them. He never seems to have troubled about them, however, and a drunken sexton became the real caretaker.

In 1893 the professor of archaeology, Torok, received permission to take the bones to Buda-Pesth for his anthropological studies. It was then found that the skulls had been torn from the boxes and they had been opened. Several skulls were missing and packing case No. 5 had been quite emptied. When the sexton was questioned, he said that his predecessor had told him that a student of medicine named Tuzkay had received permission from the dean to take some of the skeletons for his medical studies, and that he had made a liberal use of the permission. This slander applies to a respected doctor in Buda-Pesth, who has already proved that he is quite innocent. Dean Johann Kardey declares that the remains of King Mathias and Louis the Great are buried in a separate vault and were not touched by the Turks.

The kings to whom the bones and skulls belonged which are now in such a deplorable condition or altogether missing are St. Emmerich, the son of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary; Kings Stephen, Koloman, Bela, Geiza II, Ladislas II, Stephen V, Bela II, Ladislas III and several other princes of the Arpad line. There were also of the line of Anjou Queen Mary, wife of Robert Charles, her son and her husband, Kings Albert, Ulysses, Louis I and John Zpolya, whose corpse Achmed Pasha had flung out of the vault in 1513.



Walter Fritts, Florence, Ala.—Dear Junior: Papa takes The Constitution and we like it very much. We live on Mussel Shoals canal. Papa has a nice farm. My two little brothers and I have been going to school in the country. Papa is a pilot on one of the United States steamers. We have goats, which we work to a little wagon. Inclosed find 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Samuel A. Gallimore, Sedalia, Ky.—Dear Junior: I enjoy reading the letters very much. Am glad you admitted that "Florida School Marm," with her glowing description of St. Augustine, our ancient city. Our little place has a small dramatic club I'll tell you about. Last year we presented quite a good number of comedies and dramas, some requiring nearly twenty members. Our club meets regular and discusses the best ways and means to entertain an audience. I think there is nothing more elevating than to be able to take a part in an entertainment of a good, moral kind and to see the young aspirants for dramatic fame acquit themselves. I would be glad to have correspondents.

Janie E. Davis, Hamburg, Fla.—Dear Junior: I have been sick and as soon as I was able to get up I went to the cotton patch and picked cotton till I got a dime; so here it is, and you may put me down as a member of the Grady Hospital Club. I have been afflicted all my life, and as everybody is so kind to me I want to do something for others, if it is but little. Mamma says that when she reads of good men and women doing for the poor that she thinks they remember what our Master said when he was on earth: "The poor ye have with you always," and that He will surely bless all such. A great many ask for a cure for neuralgia. Mamma was cured of a bad case by using sal ammoniac acid about the size of a bird egg dissolved in a glass of water. Take a teaspoonful every two hours till relieved. There is no danger in it.

(Your contribution will be blessed because given in the right spirit.—Aunt Susie.)

Jennie Hall, Childress, Va.—Dear Junior: I am seven years old. My papa takes The Constitution and I like to read the letters so much. I have two little brothers and one little sister. We have a nice little horse we can ride and papa gave us some pretty little lambs. My little brother and I have some pet pigeons. Our grandma lives with us and we love her so much. My mamma has rheumatism and can't walk much. I send 10 cents to the Grady hospital.

Lewis Williams, Plains, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am seven years old and live in the Land of Flowers. We are making a short visit to grandpa. I begin to want to go back to Jacksonville. I like Florida better than Georgia. I have had some very pretty pets, but had them stolen. They were two fine English rabbits and a mockingbird. I have been sick all of my life. I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Lavie Smitherman, Six Mile, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am thirteen years old. I am not going to school now. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I have a little sister two years younger than myself living with my grandma. I am very lonesome without her.

Louise Watson, Lebanon, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. I am a farmer's daughter. We live six miles from Abbeville courthouse. I have four sisters and one brother. I have a married sister. She lives at a romantic place; the creek flows gracefully at the foot of the hill and a rustic bridge spans the creek in front of the house. A picturesque old mill stands to the left. I have been going to school, but it is vacation now.

Estelle Purcell, Mooresboro, N. C.—Dear Junior: We are all getting very anxious about "Betsy Hamilton." What has become of her? Has Cap Dewberry captured her? If so, please excuse her from a part of the honeymoon long enough to write a few more pieces for the dear old Constitu-

tion. I am a girl of sweet sixteen; am very fond of reading and especially The Constitution. I have been revelling in mountain scenery and books for the past three years in western North Carolina; am now in the central part of the state. Hope some one will answer my question.

Essie Belle Smitherman, Six Mile, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am six years old. I have been going to school and studying the First reader. I have three brothers and three sisters. We have a good time playing, as we are too small to help papa and mamma work.

Laura Bell, Alken, Ala.—Dear Junior: We are still writing on subjects, I believe, and I will take for mine "Kindness." Kindness will go farther and give more happiness in this world than all the haughtiness and asperity we can possibly assume. How much easier, too, is it to act kindly and naturally to our fellow-men, and even to the faithful animals about us, than to effect a rude manner. A sympathizing word from the lips falls like oil upon the ruffled waters of the human breast; and this is the great secret in the success of business. Why some are successful and some are unfortunate. Nothing is more valuable or so easily practiced than good nature. A person with a pleasant disposition finds friends everywhere. Good nature is one of the sweetest of gifts. Like the pure husband, it gladdens, enlivens and cherishes in the midst of angels and revenge. It is good nature that elevates and purifies. A kind word may fall like drops of rain upon the drooping flowers. The human heart rises against oppression and is soothed by gentleness as the waves of the ocean rise in proportion to the violence of the winds and sink with the breezes into mildness and serenity.

Fannie Decell, Caseyville, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will not choose a subject this time, but will write about my home. I am a member of a family of fourteen children—eight girls and six boys—and am thirteen years of age. I live fourteen miles west of Brookhaven, and enjoy the benefit of a good graded school within a few yards of us. I am in the eighth grade. My papa is a farmer, and takes The Constitution. We like it very much. I always read The Junior department. I have no pets at all, except two little brothers—one two months old and the other fifteen months old.

Florence Parker, Wade's Park, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer's daughter, and live six miles east of Quitman and two miles west of Wade's Park, which is our postoffice. I have just returned from one of my cousins, three miles above Quitman, where I have been instructing a class in music. I enjoy teaching music very much. I attended several nice entertainments that were given for my pleasure. I and my sisters have some happy times around the organ together, for we generally spend our spare time there. Would like to exchange ballads with some of the cousins.

Estella Weathers, Oregburg, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. My father lives on a farm in sight of the Coosa river, ten miles from Rome. Father and my oldest brother have been in Atlanta twice, but I've never been. Next time father goes to Atlanta I am going to see Aunt Susie. I go to school to my aunt. All the little girls love her so much. They call her Aunt Mary. Find inclosed 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Jessie Matthew, Oregburg, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. I live in the country. I go to school. My father is a merchant and has a farm. I have a little sister two years old, two brothers and two sisters. Find inclosed 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Lillie B. McDonald, Bolton, Ga.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Ability and Opportunity." We must wrestle in this life if we would be successful. Very few of us do all that we can. More lies in willingness and determination than in inherent ability. How frequently it is said "I could do this or that if I wanted to or had opportunity." The world is full of people who think they can do or have done great things. Success in this life is not measured by what might be done, but rather by what is really accomplished. Do not wait for Providence to open up a way for you. Consult earnestly the biographies of the successful ones and you will find that the secret of their success depended not so much upon their natural abilities as upon their willingness and determination to do with their might whatsoever their minds or hands found to do. Life is not only a voyage, but a ladder, the steps of which should not be retraced. You may think you are placed in unfortunate circumstances; no matter, do the best you can and you will gain by the trying. Let us rather conclude that there are chances or opportunities all along this path of life—not waiting for us indeed, but with us every day. Inclosed find 10 cents for Grady Hospital Club membership. Correspondents solicited.

Edward M. Gaines, Lebanon, Tex.—Dear Junior: I will use for my subject on this occasion "Good Address and Lack of Refinement." Good address presupposes some education, genteel person and obliging disposition. It is the leading requisite in all trading pursuits and is the basis of success. United with fondness for books, the boy may become a bookseller; with fondness for music, a music seller. Any lack of refinement in one's manner or any uncivility in one's ordinary personal address ought certainly to be a matter of regret to the person whose daily life displays such a defect. But it is by no means uncommon for boys and girls to think or pretend to think that rudeness of manner and neglect of the courtesies of life are evidences of a strong character, and that a coarse and uncivil habit of speech is proof that the speaker is a "plain, blunt man," who is above sham and pretension. Let not the temptations of greater pecuniary gain induce you to engage in any business which the moral sense of the community and your own conscience brands as disreputable and wrong. No pursuit, the exercise or re-

sults of which are not beneficial to mankind should ever be engaged in.

Charley A. Jackson, box 135, Ferris, Tex.—Dear Junior: I have been reading the cousins' letters with much interest. Blanch Pooser, your description of St. Augustine, is very nice. "An East Texas Girl," you shall have help from your colleagues of Texas, for I know our state has many good writers and as Scroggs said, "Our boys are on a higher moral standing than the girls." Boys and girls, let us all go along with the happy band of cousins. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Henry Grady Waller, Flat Rock, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am seven years old. I hope you will give me a place in your circle. My papa is a farmer living near Flat Rock. I have five dear little sisters. We all go to school. I have a pretty colt named Rocksey. A kind lady sent me a picture of my namesake. Papa had it framed for me and it hangs in my room where I can see it every day. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Eva Alley, Murphreesburg, Miss.—Dear Junior: My papa was a subscriber to The Constitution during Mr. Grady's life and thought him a great and able man. My papa is a farmer. He has been making molasses. I enjoy that time so much. I wish some of the little cousins were here to enjoy it with me, for next week he will make again, and what a nice time we will have. We have had an abundance of nice fruit this year and so many watermelons. Some mornings papa would gather as many as twenty-five or thirty, and how we would feast. My little friend, Lizzie Roberts, wrote you last week about the sawmills. Since her letter two of the operatives were scalded to death. I can't tell you how, as I am but a little girl and don't know much about sawmills. I deeply sympathize with little Willie, to think perhaps he will live to be an old man and never talk. But what a consolation to know that he had such pleasant surroundings and kind nursing while an invalid. God Bless Aunt Susie. Such as she should enjoy life. I have been so lonesome this week.

Autumn will soon be here with faded flowers and withered leaves. And how we will welcome it, as we have had such a long, hot summer. Inclosed please find 10 cents. I wish to become a member of the Grady Hospital Club.

Frank B. Scott, Brownsville, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I take for my subject "A Pastoral Scene."

I like a sedate pastoral scene  
Where days roll by and seem  
But moments in elysium spent,  
And when each day had lent  
Its opportunities for sinners to repent,  
Why then in perambulating mode  
O'er vine-arched veranda I stride  
With vigilant gaze beheld  
In azure landscapes sublime  
The stars vaulting forth pell mell  
As multitudinous and difficult to define,  
As were Cherubs and Seraphs divine,  
Who with Belzebub fell  
That pernicious depth to hell.  
And in yonder orient I descried  
That emblazoned orb, the moon,  
Who seemed to say with majestic pride:  
"Now, satellites, let us shine  
Through somb' shadows to peep  
And vigilant watch o'er the earth to keep,  
And at our post we'll stand  
Like loyal pickets on the van  
Till that omnipotent Being who created man

With sonorous voice gives the command,  
And then we will convene."  
Who is it that, viewing this scene,  
Does not feel and true it is  
That life's battles won and the spoils  
Are well worth the pain and toil?

Ethel Huff, Allenton, Va.—Dear Junior: I will tell you of a valley of death—a valley surpassing in reality of horrors the fabled region of the underworld. It is reported to have been discovered in the island of Java. This island is volcanic, and in one spot the emanations from the interior of the earth are so deadly that the place is called the valley of death. As the traveler approaches it he is attacked by nausea and giddiness. He also notices a suffocating smell. As he advances these symptoms disappear, so that after passing through the belt of filthy air which guards the valley, the visitor is enabled to examine with less risk the section before him. I will say to the little girl who wanted a name for her baby sister to name it Ethel.

E. M. W. Hillaryton, Ala.—Dear Junior: To the boys who consider the generality of girls ninnyes and numbskulls permit me to say I am profoundly sorry for your sweethearts. Imagination fails to depict the nature of their taste. If in the golden days to come I ever own any property by that name, he will never speak disparagingly of girls. A boy who is capable of making unenviable remark about girls should be labeled "dangerous," and a girl who does not sharpen her perceptive powers sufficiently to comprehend his motives, is—well, what? Yes, I see a number of you hurling criticisms at me, but just send them on thick and fast if you like. Perhaps the result will not be fatal, for I expect to be a school teacher, and they endure everything from a saucybox to a cyclone, and I suppose I will be no exception.

I should like to give some of the boys a hearty handshake for their practical ideas on intellect, not merely for their manly defense of girls, but for stating their views in such a straightforward manner. If there is one of the cardinal virtues that eclipses all the others with its brilliancy it is truth. Often it is difficult to adhere strictly to veracity and maintain one's dignity, but when a declaration of the real state of affairs is unreasonable say nothing. The truth is best left unsaid at times, then, instead of dissembling for appearance sake, let us preserve silence. I hope each member of The Junior delects hypocrisy as thoroughly as the writer. If we have allowed it the smallest growth in our hearts let us uproot it and fling it to the four winds, praying that never again may its evil influence overshadow us. Correspondence solicited.







## SAGGED SOMEWHAT

Used Consolidated Gas To Break the Entire List Yesterday.

## UNDERTONE OF HEAVINESS

Indications That Money Would Rise Shortly Checked Speculation and Helped the Decline.

New York, September 18.—The feature of the decline at today's brief session of the stock exchange was the extraordinary gratification of Consolidated Gas stocks. The stock had been comparatively steady at about 20 since its jump of 30 points early in the week. But it took a violent fall today of over 10 points from the opening. The variations in price on the down grade were as high as 3 points between consecutive sales. The stock closed at 23, a net decline of 6 points. Its eccentric movement served to unsettle the whole market and discouraged trading generally. There was an undertone of heaviness. The indications supplied by the bank statement that rates for money would rise further in the near future had been a source of speculation and had helped the decline in the final hour. Manhattan lost over a point on the theory that the Whitney interests were not to enter the company.

Swanson & Co.'s Stock Letter. Atlanta, September 18.—The New York stock market opened enjoying an appreciable degree of strength, but later a general reaction was experienced. Final dealings being characterized by realization sales, the market closed at a loss. The Southern market was steady. The market closed steady at the decline.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter. Atlanta, September 18.—The stock market enjoyed a fair degree of strength in the first hour, but later a general reaction in the final dealings on realization sales and by bears who regarded the weekly bank statement as foreshadowing higher rates for money.

Atlanta, September 18.—Today's sales of spot cotton in Liverpool were 6,000 bales at unchanged quotations. Futures there were from 1/2 to 2-64d down, which, in view of the weakness which developed in the cotton market yesterday afternoon, was very satisfactory to the friends of cotton here. There has been further drastic liquidation of long cotton in New York today, the bears selling the market at every opportunity with the influence of the heavy movement of the crop and the low price, however, recorded as a result of the catching of stop orders and the throwing overboard of quite a line of long cotton. The market is still holding but it is hardly possible to tell the weakness of the last two or three days will be continued, making the market at every opportunity with the influence of the heavy movement of the crop and the low price, however, recorded as a result of the catching of stop orders and the throwing overboard of quite a line of long cotton.

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Forebodings That Loaning Rates Will Be Advanced to a Higher Figure.

New York, September 18.—The financial press has been publishing a statement of the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending September 18th. There is nothing to indicate an early cessation of the demand for funds at interior points. The interior banks are drawing down their deposits in New York very rapidly. The statement shows that the time of the loaning rates will be advanced to a higher figure than that now prevailing, but this consequence will hasten the time of gold imports with a constant decline in quotations. That there will be any stringency is improbable. The continued export of gold money by the banks is a firm view. For the first time in their history perhaps, the banks now hold over 50 per cent of their cash in gold coin. As a result of the fall crop movement circulation is expanding.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans increased \$1,000,000; deposits decreased \$1,000,000; currency decreased \$1,000,000; and the banks now hold over 50 per cent of their cash in gold coin.

## Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager. Monday, September 18, 1897. Tuesday, September 19, 1897. Wednesday, September 20, 1897. Thursday, September 21, 1897. Friday, September 22, 1897. Saturday, September 23, 1897.

## LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

## Local Review.

Prices have changed but slightly since last week, though there are no recessions. Trade has been more quiet than for any recent time. The market for cotton is steady, but receipts are very heavy and liquidation is slow. The market for cotton is steady, but receipts are very heavy and liquidation is slow.

## The Dry Goods Market.

New York, September 18.—There was a half-heartedness in the dry goods market today. Very few transactions were made and the market was quiet. The market for cotton is steady, but receipts are very heavy and liquidation is slow.

## Hubbard Bros. &amp; Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 18.—The market opened at a slight improvement owing to the slight decline in the cotton market. The market for cotton is steady, but receipts are very heavy and liquidation is slow.

## The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., September 18.—A run of cattle about twice the volume of an ordinary Saturday supply met a fair demand today, and all sales were made close to Friday's prices. Most of the arrivals were western ranges, which were sold at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

## Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 18.—Eggs 140-150. Butter, western creamery 20-22. Fancy Tennessee 18-20. Eggs 140-150. Butter, western creamery 20-22. Fancy Tennessee 18-20.

## Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, September 18.—Lemons choice \$3.00-3.25. Oranges 2.50-3.00. Apples 1.50-2.00. Pears 1.00-1.50. Peaches 1.00-1.50. Plums 1.00-1.50. Cherries 1.00-1.50. Grapes 1.00-1.50. Strawberries 1.00-1.50. Raspberries 1.00-1.50. Blackberries 1.00-1.50. Currants 1.00-1.50. Elderberries 1.00-1.50. Mulberries 1.00-1.50. Huckleberries 1.00-1.50. Boysenberries 1.00-1.50. Loganberries 1.00-1.50. Marionberries 1.00-1.50. Tayberries 1.00-1.50. Elderberries 1.00-1.50. Mulberries 1.00-1.50. Huckleberries 1.00-1.50. Boysenberries 1.00-1.50. Loganberries 1.00-1.50. Marionberries 1.00-1.50. Tayberries 1.00-1.50.

## BAGGING AND TIES.

Chicago, Ill., September 18.—A run of cattle about twice the volume of an ordinary Saturday supply met a fair demand today, and all sales were made close to Friday's prices. Most of the arrivals were western ranges, which were sold at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

## The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., September 18.—A run of cattle about twice the volume of an ordinary Saturday supply met a fair demand today, and all sales were made close to Friday's prices. Most of the arrivals were western ranges, which were sold at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

## Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 18.—Eggs 140-150. Butter, western creamery 20-22. Fancy Tennessee 18-20. Eggs 140-150. Butter, western creamery 20-22. Fancy Tennessee 18-20.

## FULL CROP NEEDED

Demands of the World Require Fulfillment of Highest Crop Estimate.

## RECEIPTS SHOW SHORTAGE

Movement Heavy, but Does Not Come Up to Last Year—Chronicle Report Bullish.

The following were the quotations for cotton yesterday at the prices named: Atlanta—Weak; middling 61-62. Liverpool—Bullish; middling 41-42. New York—Quiet; middling 41-42. Savannah—Quiet; middling 41-42. Galveston—Quiet; middling 41-42. Norfolk—Quiet; middling 41-42. Mobile—Steady; middling 41-42. Augusta—Steady; middling 41-42. Charleston—Quiet; middling 41-42. Houston—Easy; middling 41-42. The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCK
1897	1897	1897
1898	1898	1898
1899	1899	1899
1900	1900	1900
1901	1901	1901
1902	1902	1902
1903	1903	1903
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1912	1912	1912
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1914	1914	1914
1915	1915	1915
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2168	2168	2168
2169	2169	2169
2170	2170	2170
2171	2171	2171
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## TELEPHONE EXTENSION

Phenomenal Growth of Long Distance Lines.

Historical Sketch of the Atlanta Telephone Exchange.

"The Mail Is Quick, the Telegraph Is Quicker, but the Long Distance Telephone Is Instantaneous, and You Don't Have To Wait for an Answer."

By R. B. Harrison.

Atlanta has watched the growth of the city during the past fifteen or twenty years are prepared to see meritorious business enterprises flourish and develop as the city grows and extends its borders. No enterprise is more closely

in the city, and is perfect in all its appointments. On the first floor you will find the office of the local manager and the long-distance phones, which are growing rapidly in public favor.

On the second floor are the offices of the district officers and their assistants, every one handsomely furnished and faultlessly equipped for the conduct of business. The third floor will prove of unusual interest to the visitor. Here is a very large hall, one side of which is entirely taken up with a magnificent switchboard, upon which the entire system of 1,750 phones is arranged in a manner so perfect and complete that its workings are as uniform and noiseless as a well-regulated clock. While this switchboard is one of the finest in the country, arrangements are even now being made to replace it with a larger and more expensive one, as the business of the exchange demands it.

Here is where all the pretty girls are at work, and the entire lot of sixty do not make as much noise connecting the different phones as called for by his best girl. One reason for this is that the girls know how to use the phones intelligently, and we venture the assertion that if fault-finding

Auburn, Ala. Macon, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga. Marietta, Ga.  
Benton, Ala. Manchester, Ga.  
Barnesville, Ga. Madison, Ga.  
Bolingbroke, Ga. Marshallville, Ga.  
Byron, Ga. Montezuma, Ga.  
Cartersville, Ga. Newbern, Ala.  
Cave Springs, Ga. Newnan, Ga.  
Cedartown, Ga. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
Concord, Ga. Orlville, Ala.  
Corryers, Ga. Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ga. Panama City, Ala.  
Covington, Ga. Phenix City, Ala.  
Douglasville, Ga. Rome, Ga.  
Demopolis, Ala. Rutledge, Ga.  
East Point, Ga. Smithville, Ga.  
Fairburn, Ga. Sunny Side, Ga.  
Forsyth, Ga. Social Circle, Ga.  
Fort Valley, Ga. Stone Mountain, Ga.  
Faunder, Ala. Selma, Ala.  
Griffin, Ga. Thomson, Ga.  
Greenville, Ga. Thomasville, Ga.  
Greensboro, Ala. Turkegee, Ala.  
Union Point, Ga.



TOWNS CONNECTED BY THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Identified with Atlanta's growth and greatness than is the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose first connection with Atlanta's business interests began with the establishment of the Atlanta Telephone Exchange.

The first telephone system established in Atlanta was under a charter granted in 1877 to Julius L. Brown, Beverly W. Wrenn and others. Mr. H. H. Jackson, now a real estate agent of this city, was the general manager. The exchange was located

In a lofty perch in the cupola of the old Kimball house. This point was then considered an admirable location for a telephone system, and the small switchboard used then was quartered in this little glass-enclosed observatory. The wires were stretched over the tops of the buildings and as subscribers were not very numerous, the network of wires was not as intricate as a spider's web.

There were at that time thirty-six subscribers, and the work of the office was performed by two operators. Miss Lizzie Middleton was the first operator, who has long since married and retired from the service. The second operator was Miss Mattie McCarty, who is now the chief operator, and is well known to the business public as No. 500.

When the Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company acquired the Atlanta Exchange and the latter became a part of the Southern Bell system, the office was moved to the Bell building, on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets. At that time the business had not assumed very large proportions, as the entire business of the exchange was conducted in a room about 16x20 feet, which was used by the officers and operators jointly. Mr. W. J. Cole was superintendent and Mr. H. H. Jackson local manager.

In 1885 we find considerable progress made in the extension of business, and the number of subscribers had increased.

From 36 to 500, which was considered quite a snug business at that time. This necessitated procuring larger quarters and an entire floor of the Bell building was secured and was used as the operating room until the new telephone exchange was erected.

In 1893 the great work of putting in the underground system of conduits was commenced, as was also the erection of the new telephone exchange located on the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets. The successful prosecution of this great undertaking is a part of Atlanta's history. The exchange was moved into the new building in 1894. The number of subscribers had increased to 1,400, and now there are 1,750 phones in use.

The New Exchange is one of the handsomest office buildings

subscribers would go through the exchange occasionally they would find it beneficial.

**Local Officers.**  
The local office is under the management of Mr. R. L. West, manager; Miss Mattie McCarty, chief operator; W. C. Robinson, chief inspector; D. W. Walker, foreman line department, and Miss Katie C. Tatum, cashier.

All these officials seem to have graduated at the same school, as they are uniformly polite, courteous and attentive to patrons and possess a faculty that is appreciated by the business public. They understand their respective duties. The pay roll of the local force contains over sixty names.

**Long Distance Lines.**  
Mr. John D. Easterlin, district superintendent, is now busily engaged in pushing the construction of long distance lines, connecting the different towns and cities, so as to bring them in close touch with each other. Mr. Easterlin is ably assisted in his work by his executive staff, which consists of Mr. W. T. Gentry, assistant superintendent; J. T. Walton, electrical engineer, and George H. Cole, mechanical engineer.

The construction of long distance lines gives employment to a large force of hands, which now consists of two gangs, making a total of sixty or seventy men. In constructing new lines traveling vans are used which are built upon the same plan, though not so elaborate of course, as vestibuled cars. One van is arranged with sleeping berths for the white men, another for the negroes, and then there are vans in which the cooking and eating is done, just as it is on the railroads. This is an interesting feature of telephone building and attracts much attention in the rural districts.

Atlanta is now in communication with ninety towns in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina and new ones will be added as rapidly as possible until the entire southern states will eventually be placed under the system. The points now reached extend from Aiken, S. C., on the east to Demopolis, Ala., on the west, and from Rome, Ga., on the north to Thomasville, Ga., on the south.

It is not generally known that you can sit in your own office and carry on a conversation with parties in so many towns that have business relations with Atlanta. Here is the list now reached and you might file it for future reference.

**TOWNS YOU CAN TALK TO.**  
Athens, Ga. Jonesboro, Ga.  
Aurora, Ga. Laney, S. C.  
Aiken, S. C. Lithonia, Ga.  
Augusta, Ga. Levee, Ga.  
Auburn, Ga. Lithia Springs, Ga.  
Americus, Ga. Leesburg, Ga.

Greensboro, Ga. Uniontown, Ala.  
Hamilton, Ga. Villa Rica, Ga.  
Hampton, Ga. Warm Springs, Ga.  
Hazen, Ala. Warrenton, Ga.  
Hamburg, Ala. Waynesboro, Ga.  
Harlem, Ga.

**Its Varied Uses.**  
Outside of the great convenience of the telephone in business houses, it has proven to be one of the greatest labor-saving inventions of the age. In any grocer's establishment the use of the telephone is equal to an extra clerk, and I am told by leading merchants that as an adjunct for drawing trade it has no equal.

Calculate if you can the number of lives that have been saved and the amount of suffering alleviated by placing, through the telephone, the patient in quick touch with the physicians. There was a time when if a person became sick a messenger was hurried either on foot or horseback to hunt a physician, and many a time the physician would take his flight before the physician could reach a sufferer. Not so now. The call is instantaneous, and very often remedies are suggested which meet the requirements without the necessity of a visit.

How many thousands of dollars are saved in Atlanta each year by the three sharp rings of the fire alarm system, indicating that a telephone alarm has been sent to the fire department and that the gallant chief and his brave men know exactly the location of the fire, and that no time will be lost in extinguishing it.

Possibly no one appreciates the telephone more than the housewife, who is enabled to do her marketing and a certain amount of her shopping without the necessity of leaving home should the weather be warm or inclement.

**Public School Telephones.**  
The Kansas City board of education has made contract for telephone service in all the public schools. A switch board will be placed in the secretary's office and private lines run to all the school buildings. The service was decided upon by the board for the sake of convenience and for use in case of fire in any of the school buildings, or to give the alarm to teachers if a heavy storm be approaching. The city has had some lively experiences with cyclones and parents like to get their children home out of the way.

**Attachment by the Telephone.**  
Is a proceeding which is becoming common in legal practice. An instance is cited as late as August 23d, when a New York deputy sheriff received an attachment against G. P. Altenburg & Co., brokers at Cincinnati, for \$2,200 in favor of Frank A. Rothler, of Cincinnati. The latter says he deposited \$2,200 with Altenburg to invest in stocks, and Altenburg agreed to return at any time upon demand any balance re-



This Handsome Oak Chiffonier This Week ONLY \$9.75.

We still have a few more of those elegant Corduroy and Velour Couches at \$6.75

Our Leather Couches are superior to any in the city; ranging in price from \$10 to \$65



This Handsome 3-Piece Oak Bedroom Suit This Week \$17.50.

## RUGS, MATTINGS, DRAPERIES, ETC

Our Fall line of European and Domestic Rugs now on exhibition in our Mammoth Metropolitan Rug Department.

Oriental Rugs in Turkish, Persian and India weaves, a magnificent line bought before the advance in price.

**OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT** is thoroughly organized and equipped with a competent man at the head. WE CAN INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION.

maining unexpended. Mr. Rothler alleges that Altenburg did not invest the money in stocks, and has refused to return it.

The facts of the affidavit were telephoned from Cincinnati to Joseph G. Dean, in New York, to get out the attachment. Using the telephone for this purpose has come to be quite a common proceeding. Mr. Rothler and his attorney stood at the telephone in Cincinnati, while Attorney Dean was at the New York end. Mr. Rothler declared that he was the plaintiff. Mr. Dean read over the facts as he put them in the affidavit to Mr. Rothler, and the latter made oath to them. The attachment was served on Purnell, Hagaman & Co., of New York, who held \$1,064 for the account of Altenburg.

**Testimony Over the Telephone.**  
Recently, in Quitman, Ga., a negro was on trial under the charge of having burned the academy building in Quitman. The attorney in the case, contending that they wanted the testimony of Sheriff Doss, of Thomasville, Sheriff Doss was in Thomasville, and no train would pass down before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. And just here the long-distance telephone, for the first time in its history in Georgia, was utilized in taking testimony. Sheriff Doss was called up and asked certain questions to which he promptly replied, and his testimony was admitted as evidence. In future the oath may be administered by a proper officer and the sworn testimony of absent witnesses be taken over long-distance telephones.

**As a Money Saver.**  
A merchant in an eastern city not long ago was relating to a friend his experience in using the long-distance telephone with a Chicago house where a personal interview was necessary. The conversation over the long-distance telephone lasted thirty minutes and cost \$3.00. A trip to Chicago was saved and \$300 made on the order which had been taken by telephone. This incident illustrates one of the strongest points of the long-distance telephone.

"The mail is quick; the telegraph is quicker, but the long-distance telephone is instantaneous, and you don't have to wait for an answer."

**The Baby's Lullaby.**  
Recently a well-known Atlanta city official had occasion to visit southwest Georgia and night found him at Montezuma. In vain he tried to get sleep at a hotel, but it was no go. There was something wrong, and he could not for the life of him tell what was the matter. He imagined that some of his family was sick, and finally got up and went to the telephone station and called up his wife in Atlanta. She answered him that all were well and happy. After telling her that he could not go to sleep she asked him to wait a moment. Stepping to the nursery, she brought out the baby, who proceeded to cry into the telephone receiver for all he was worth. That was all the old man needed, and he soon found sweet repose with the cries of the infant echoing in his ears.

**ACROSS THE GREAT ISLAND.**  
A Wheelman Makes a Complete Tour of Australia.

From The San Francisco Chronicle. The island continent of Australia has lately been crossed by cyclists in a double sense, for the tracks of the pneumatic tire now extend from west to east and from south to north, intersecting at a point a few miles north of Adelaide, South Australia. It is not half a dozen years since such journeys would have been regarded as hazardous enterprises even for the experienced bushman, and though Lord Kinross accomplished the trans-continental trip during his tenure of office as governor of South Australia he was accompanied by

## 1867 M. Rich & Bro's 1897 FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

New Furniture in Exclusive Styles and Patterns AT LOWEST PRICES. Carloads of Choice, Artistic, High-Grade Furniture ARRIVING EVERY DAY.



Our 6-foot Oak Dining Table at \$3.75 has no equal anywhere.

We are showing the largest line of Sideboards and Buffets in the city. Before purchasing examine them.

Bric-a-Brac, Art Furniture, Lamps, Marble and French Bronze Stationery, Cut Glass, exquisite Ver-nis Martin Cabinets, Desks and Screens for Wedding, Anniversary and Holiday Presents.

A TREMENDOUS STOCK—in fact, too large. Prices will be made very low to reduce it.

Our assortment of HASOCKS is very large. We offer this week your choice for 37½¢ each

This \$4.50 Wicker Rocker, This Week \$2.98

We are showing the newest things in Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces. Prices to suit all.

Don't fail to inspect our line of Fancy Rockers. All now, choice goods.

This Elegant Screen This Week, \$1.50

This Handsome 3-Piece Oak Bedroom Suit This Week \$17.50.

We offer special inducements on Smyrna Rugs to start the season.

New Smyrna Rugs, 30x60-inch, worth \$2.50, for \$1.75

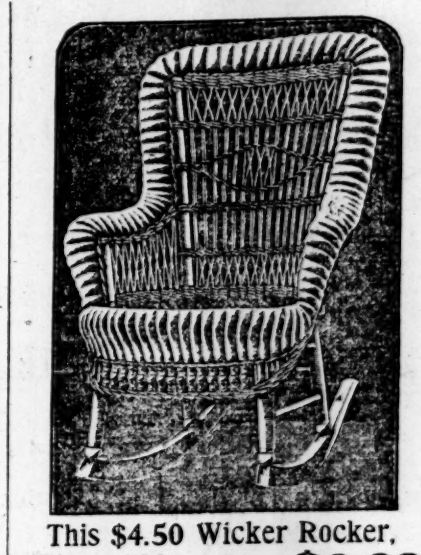
36x72-inch Smyrna Rugs, worth \$3.50, for \$2.50

SEE SILKS AND DRESS GOODS AD. ON PAGE 7.

54-56 Whitehall St. M. RICH & BROS 14-16-18-20 E. Hunter St.

## THIS \$13.50 SOLID OAK Hat Rack

Offered This Week for \$10.00.



Our 6-foot Oak Dining Table at \$3.75 has no equal anywhere.

We are showing the largest line of Sideboards and Buffets in the city. Before purchasing examine them.

Bric-a-Brac, Art Furniture, Lamps, Marble and French Bronze Stationery, Cut Glass, exquisite Ver-nis Martin Cabinets, Desks and Screens for Wedding, Anniversary and Holiday Presents.

A TREMENDOUS STOCK—in fact, too large. Prices will be made very low to reduce it.

Our assortment of HASOCKS is very large. We offer this week your choice for 37½¢ each

This \$4.50 Wicker Rocker, This Week \$2.98

We are showing the newest things in Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces. Prices to suit all.

Don't fail to inspect our line of Fancy Rockers. All now, choice goods.

This Elegant Screen This Week, \$1.50

This Handsome 3-Piece Oak Bedroom Suit This Week \$17.50.

We offer special inducements on Smyrna Rugs to start the season.

New Smyrna Rugs, 30x60-inch, worth \$2.50, for \$1.75

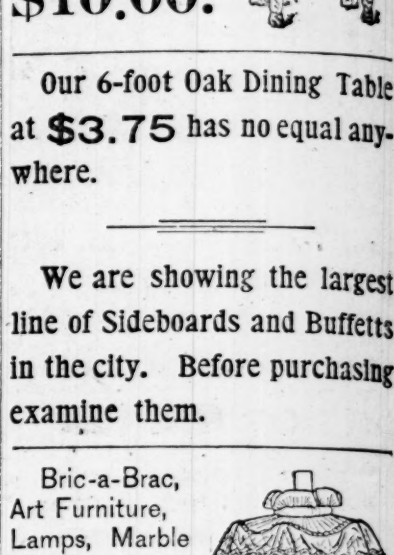
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This \$4.50 Wicker Rocker, This Week \$2.98

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54-56 Whitehall St. M. RICH & BROS 14-16-18-20 E. Hunter St.

## WAGONS.

THE CELEBRATED STUDEBAKER WAGONS FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS AT THE Lowest Prices Ever Known.

ALL KINDS OF VEHICLES, HARNESS, ETC., RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET, NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

H. J. FITE BUGGY CO., 62 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

## Elegant, Stylish, Durable, Economical

Every one of these absolutely necessary qualities to satisfactory shoes are to be found in our complete assortment of

## FALL FOOTWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS, LADIES AND CHILDREN.

We study the interest of our patrons and spare no effort to please. Competent and courteous salespeople to serve you. We believe you will find it pleasant and profitable to deal with us.

## Bloodworth & Co., 14 Whitehall St.

Our Customers' Shoes Polished Free.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. V. RUCKER, Vice President. J. J. FEEPLES, Cashier. R. F. MADDOX, JR., Asst. Cashier.

## MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. Stockholders' Liability \$120,000. Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our savings department we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited and each account on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

## English American Loan and Trust Co., OF ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS on improved Business and Residence Property. Special advantages for handling Building Loans. Preliminary Plans, Sketches and Estimates submitted for improving vacant lots. ROBT. ROBINSON, Cashier, Atlanta, Ga.

## COLISEUM 21.

SEPTEMBER 21. Greatest of them all, JAY EATON, INDOOR CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, and BOB WALTHOUR, CHAMPION OF THE SOUTH. Best 2 in 3 for \$100 purse. 10 other professional and amateur races. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

## GRAND

Monday and Tuesday, September 20th and 21st. MATINEE TUESDAY. THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. THE BIG OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA.

## "1492"

Absolutely the Most Expensive Organization of Its Kind in America. 60 People on Stage. 60 Orchestra of Ten Celebrated Soloists. Sale opens Friday at Grand box office. Phone 1070.

## COLUMBIA

ONE SOLID WEEK Beginning Monday, September 20th. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. New and Catchy Specialties. In a Repertoire of New and Attractive plays. MONDAY NIGHT: AN AMERICAN HERO. Elegant Scenery; Great Mechanical Effects; PRICES 25 AND 50 CENTS. Ladies free Monday night if with a person holding paid 50 cents ticket. Sale opens Saturday at Miller's, under Columbia theater.

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## Keely Company

BEG to announce to the public the opening of their Advance Collection of

Paris Novelty Patterns!  
Imported Tailor Suits!  
Scotch Heather Coverts!  
Sponged French Broadcloths!  
AND HIGH NOVELTY SILKS AND VELVETS!

Tomorrow, Monday, Sept. 20th, These Will Be Given  
A First Glimpse Display!

To be appreciated they must be seen in their entirety, and the pleasure of first pick is the early comer's prize!

## FOR GOWNS

French and German Novelty Suits in New Effects in Silk and Wool Brocatelle Mixtures; Epingle and Gilt and Silver Mixtures; Matelasse Designs on Silk and Wool; Curls and Fancy Outline Checks.

## FOR TAILORINGS

French Ladies' Cloths in all the New Shades; West of England Broadcloths in all Approved Colors; Scotch and English Cheviots; Illuminated Covert Cloths, and a variety of Silk and Wool Novelties.

## FOR SKIRTS

The New Wool Face Plaids; the Popular Mohair Basket Plaids; Silk and Wool Plaids; Poplin Repps in large Plaid Designs; Scarce Designs in Mohair and Wool Plaids in Lace Effects.

## Keely Company

WILL open tomorrow a magnificent selection of Autumn Silks, consisting of

Roman Stripes and Plaids!  
Satin and Taffeta Combinations!  
Natte Basket Weave Effects!  
New Linsey Woisey Patterns!  
AND HIGH NOVELTY SUIT AND WAIST PATTERNS!

Tomorrow the Beauty of This Line Will Be Unveiled  
In Our Silk Department!

Come and see them. The only way you can realize their gorgeous beauty is to see and handle them!

## ROMAN PLAIDS

Roman Plaids, in all widths, from narrow to wide, also in combination of narrow and wide. They are the Season's Favorites, and their distinctive feature is their Many-Hued Color Treatment.

## ROMAN STRIPE

The beauty of a Roman Stripe is in the useful Color Combination, and ours represent the Acme of Taste in their selection. We have them in Fifteen Patterns and Twenty Combinations.

## DRESS SILKS

In the new Basket Brocades; in Changeable Soft Peau de Soie; in Satin and Taffeta Combinations, and High-Grade Plain Taffetas; Glace and Brocatelle Combinations, and best selections of Paris Novelties.

## Keely Company

ARE now engaged in the Greatest Sale of  
Linens and Housefurnishings in

Fine Irish Table Linens!  
Choicest Napkins and Doylies!  
Finest Imported Fancy Towels!  
Novelty Cloth and Squares!  
ALL THE BEST GRADES OF IRISH PRODUCTS!

Years ago we proved our Linen Supremacy in this market. We continue our Supremacy by Offering Best Goods at Old Prices!

## TABLE LINENS

Gathered by our splendid Buying Organization before the advance, can be sold to you at Less Price than they can now be landed by the Importer. New Patterns, Generous Widths, Low Prices.

## FINE NAPKINS

At prices which usually obtain for common goods. We have secured from an Irish Importer, who brought over too many Napkins to match his Cloths, the entire residue of his Stock.

## HOUSEKEEPERS' LINENS

Secured early in anticipation of the advance. Including Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bureau Scarfs and Hemstitched Napkins. All at anti-Tariff prices.

## Keely Company

BACK  
TO THE OLD STAND

We are in our new store at the old stand with a full line of flour and breadstuffs. We are anxious for trade, and will make concessions in prices. We handle nothing but

## THE CHOICEST GOODS,

and guarantee satisfaction.

Call, write or telephone us. Respectfully, etc.,

## Camp Bros. &amp; Co.,

29 and 31 W. Alabama St.

Telephone 470.

ONLY \$3.75 TO NASHVILLE  
AND RETURN.

Tickets on sale for trains leaving Atlanta 8:15 a. m. and 8:50 p. m., Monday, September 20. Pullman cars on both trains. Do not fail to get your health certificate. Office No. 1 Markham House Block.

J. T. DERRY'S  
Classical and English School  
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 26 E. BAKER.  
Academic Department in charge of Professor Derry.  
Primary Department in charge of Mrs. Derry.

ONLY \$3.75 TO NASHVILLE  
AND RETURN.

Tickets on sale for trains leaving Atlanta 8:15 a. m. and 8:50 p. m., Monday, September 20. Pullman cars on both trains. Do not fail to get your health certificate. Office No. 1 Markham House Block.

## FRENCH

## TANSY

## WAFERS

These are the genuine FRENCH TANSY WAFERS, imported direct from Paris. Ladies can depend upon securing relief from and cure of PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR PERIODS regardless of cause. Price \$1.00. EMERSON DRUG CO., Importers and Agents for the United States, San Jose, Cal., Golden Gate & Edmondson, druggists, 53 Whitehall street, sole agents for Atlanta, Ga. June 3 at Thur sat sun Tues

WM. A. HAYGOOD  
Attorney for South

## KIRKWOOD,

Land Co., 114 E. Alabama St. Phone 251.  
\$1,100—4-room cottage, large lot.  
\$1,750—5-room cottage, large lot.  
\$1,550—4-room cottage, lot 8x200.  
\$2,350—7-room, two-story house, lot 60x350.  
\$3,000—9-room, two-story house, lot 67x350.  
Young couples, watch our next adv.

A Voice from Blowing Rock.  
Green Park Hotel.  
4,300 FEET.

An Elegant Hotel on the Top of the BLUE RIDGE.  
Refugees from fever districts are invited to this charming resort, weather in September, October and November.

DELIGHTFUL—  
Summer excursion rates to Blowing Rock direct; no charge for baggage, which is checked through to hotel. Come right on; rates reasonable.

GREEN PARK HOTEL COMPANY.  
Green Park, N. C.

## MILLINERY

Miss Annie V. Coffey has returned from New York with a choice stock of fall millinery, and will be pleased to welcome her many friends and patrons. Room No. 4, second door, Chamberlain & Johnson building.



## Monday, Ladies' Day

## At JACOBS'

MAKE purchases Monday and make sure of two things--your money's worth and your mind's worth; a combination of saving and satisfaction. Never in the history of the store have we had such money-savings as now. You'll be making by spending. The inducements we present here to your notice are but samples of innumerable savings in which this store abounds.

"IF YOU GET IT AT JACOBS' IT'S RIGHT."

Jacobs' Citron Cream Soap, 3 cakes for. . . . .50c	Pears' unscented soap. . . . .50c	Transparent Glycerine, 10c, 3 for. . . . .50c
Oriental Tooth Paste. . . . .40c	Woodbury's Facial Soap. . . . .10c	Roger & Gallet's Violet Soap. . . . .50c
Woodbury's Facial Cream. . . . .10c	Colgate's Toilet Soap, small. . . . .5c	Roger & Gallet's Lettuce Soap. . . . .15c
Jacobs' Essence Jamaica Ginger, 2 oz. . . . .15c	Imported Tooth Brush. . . . .10c	Colgate's Sandalwood Soap. . . . .25c
Jacobs' Essence Jamaica Ginger, 4 oz. . . . .25c	Walk upright in life, wear Kniekerbocker Shoulder Brace. They will hold you up. All sizes. \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.	Eastman's Virginia Violet Soap, 3 cakes. . . . .50c
Finest extract Vanilla, contains nothing but vanilla, no tika beans or other cheap stuff, 2 ounces. . . . .25c	Griffin Safety Razor. . . . .\$1.10	Baby's got a tooth, and your duty is to get it one of those pretty and serviceable teething things that we have imported for you, 10c to 50c.
4 ounces. . . . .40c	Just the thing. Shaving made a pleasure. Complexion Bruses. . . . .25c, 50c, 75c	Stationery.
8 ounces. . . . .75c	Jacobs' Mosquito Lotion keeps 'em off. . . . .15c	The line is so large and beautiful it is impossible to give you a "type picture." Just come and see for your own satisfaction. We are sure you will side with us in our assertion that it's the most complete and decidedly the cheapest in town.
Finest Extract Lemon, made from selected fruit, with finest oil lemon, 3 oz. . . . .25c	Cuticura Soap. . . . .15c	A Few "Fetchers."
8 ounces. . . . .50c	Cuticura Soap. . . . .15c	I require Irish Linen Note Paper with Envelopes. . . . .15c
16 ounces. . . . .\$1	Mixed bird seed. . . . .5c	1 require Dresden Plate Note Paper with Envelopes, in 4 tints. . . . .25c
Pickling Spices, mixed, 10 different kinds in one package, 4 ounces. . . . .10c	Tiger Paste kills water bugs, roaches and beetles. . . . .25c	Red Lion Mills Note Paper, commercial and octavo sizes, ruled or plain, antique or satin finish, per pound. . . . .25c
We have never had such a large trade on spices as this season. We sell nothing but the very purest and best selected spices.	Tiger Insect Powder, bulk, per pound. . . . .40c	Lundberg's Violet Sachet. . . . .10c
Olive Glycerine Soap, 3 large cakes. . . . .10c	Powdered Borax, per pound. . . . .15c	Jacobs' Violet, White Rose or Heliotrope Sachet. . . . .10c
Did you see the line of hand mirrors we are showing? It will do your eyes good to see such bargains.	Stearns' Electric Paste. . . . .15c	Manicure Scissors. . . . .25c
And so on up to. . . . .\$2.50	Peterman's Roach Food. . . . .15c	Pocket Nail Clippers and File. . . . .50c
How's your flesh brush? About gone, eh? You can buy a good one for less than half the real value, 50c to. . . . .1.50	Have you tried Stuart's Florida water? It's fine, 8 ounces. . . . .30c	
	Toilet Soaps—It's no use of talking, our line of soaps are unsurpassed in points of variety or price.	
	Wrisley's Turkish Bath Soap, per doz. . . . .40c	
	Colgate's Turkish Bath Soap, per doz. . . . .50c	

"GET EM" AT EITHER STORE.  
JACOBS' PHARMACY.  
688 MARIETTA ST. AND 23 WHITEHALL COR. ALABAMA.

## The Weather The Trade

## Is Intense

## Is Intense

Seems that the Summer is just beginning instead of ending. The mercury rises higher than ever as the days shorten. If business was stagnant we would attribute the condition to the heat. However we have no complaint to chronicle or record. The volume of transactions is surprisingly great for September. That new department for Boys is booming splendidly. Parents appreciate its conveniences and economies and are coming in hosts. Activity there is supreme; not a suggestion of dullness or monotony. The best goods, the best styles and the lowest prices form a combination that competition can't overcome. We are not trying to monopolize the trade of the town. Just striving to realize our ideal Clothing Store. Are closer to it now than we ever dreamed we'd reach. Come here and study the details of a perfect organization.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

## EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA, 15-17 WHITEHALL.

One Look  
Is Enough

To satisfy the most ardent doubter. Visit the store, stroll through the spacious aisles. Eyesight will convince you that our stocks are the largest in town. Bring the question down to a personal interest. Do you want a Suit, Coat, Hat, Underwear, Shirts? Give the salesman a hint; he'll show you more and handsomer styles at lower prices than you'll find elsewhere. The Fall and Winter Clothing is brimming with richness and novelty and elegance. A variety of goods that charm buyers and makes competition bemoan and despair is now outspread for a first view.

We advise you to visit the store before Jack Frost crimps the city. More time now, more goods and bargains, too, than then.

M. R. Emmons & Co  
Formerly Eads-Neel Co.

## FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!

We have now on our floors an elegant array of HOUSEFURNISHINGS, the most of which have been placed there within the last few days. Being alive to the interests of our patrons, we bought these goods when the market was low; therefore we are enabled to offer them now at SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES. It is worth a trip to OUR STORE to see our beautiful line of FURNITURE, even if you do not wish to buy now. Cash or time.

RHUDY & CO.,  
3 and 5 North Broad Street.







## Ker &amp; Co

Expecting to find  
the New Weave  
that we can show  
teous and experi

in stuffs will be constantly shown  
relative housekeeper to visit our  
ment and carefully inspect all  
of a well-kept house. Being  
a few specialties.

Monday a full double  
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material and unbeaten  
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FEVER SITUATION  
UNCHANGED HERE

Are Still Undergoing a Very  
Rigid Inspection.

FAVORABLE REPORTS MADE  
Waiting Physicians Seem to Approve  
No Danger from Refugees Here.

## A MAN AT THE DETENTION CAMP

Is E. E. Hunt, of Mobile, and Had  
Been Exposed—He Is Not Sick  
and Has No Symptoms.

The yellow fever situation so far as Atlanta is concerned, remains the same as it has been since the disease first appeared on the coast. There has been no relaxation on the part of the health department to prevent persons suffering from the disease from entering the city.

Both Dr. Sawtelle, the governor's official, and Dr. Stone, the Savannah official, are watching the condition of the city in Atlanta, and both of them sent reports yesterday telling of the situation.

Dr. Sawtelle's report was exceedingly favorable to Atlanta and shows that every-

thing out of the city will be given prompt attention.

Dr. Stone's report was equally as favorable, and shows that the necessary precautions are being taken to prevent the disease from entering the city.

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SAWTELLE SAYS THAT ATLANTA  
IS SAFE FROM YELLOW FEVER

Wires the Surgeon General That the Climatic Conditions Are Such That the Fever Cannot Gain a Foothold Here.

Washington, September 18.—Surgeon Sawtelle, in a message from Atlanta received tonight informs the surgeon general that Atlanta has practically become a distributing point for refugees from the infected districts.

He thinks the climatic conditions are such that the fever cannot gain a foothold, but says all necessary precautions will be taken.

About 250 refugees traveling north have been furnished with health certificates, leaving about 500 still in the city.

ing taken to stamp out the yellow fever before it can assume epidemic form.

He left Mobile early one morning on the second section of the Atlanta and West Point train, which arrived in Atlanta about four hours late last Thursday. This train was made up entirely of day coaches and was a special from Mobile to Atlanta.

On this train was a motley crowd of people, the greater number of whom were frightened to an exaggerated degree and who were leaving the infected district as fast as they possibly could. Mr. Kennedy tells an interesting story of his experience from Mobile to the boundary of Georgia.

After leaving Mobile, he said, the train went at a very rapid rate and passed through the towns near there at full speed with all doors and windows closed and fastened. In these places precaution was taken to see that the train did not stop.

In Montgomery the greatest trouble was experienced by the refugees, and Mr. Kennedy states that it is something through which he has no desire to go again. While the suffering of the passengers was very great still there was a humorous side to the situation and the passengers had as much fun as possible gulling the guards who were placed on each side of the train to keep the doors and windows closed.

The train, said Mr. Kennedy, arrived in Montgomery at about 9 o'clock in the morning and went through at a rapid rate, not stopping until it arrived at a park some miles from the city. Here the cars were switched about and left standing in an open field with the rays of a hot sun beating down on them and almost suffocating the passengers.

At this interesting moment the ice and water gave out and the passengers were left to suffer thirst as well as heat. No effort, it is said, was made to furnish water.

Didn't Mind Smallpox.

It is said that there have been several cases of smallpox in Montgomery and this fact was used by the refugees to gully the guards. One of the refugees opened a window and a diligent guard standing off at a safe distance yelled at him to close it.

"Oh, that's all right," answered the general refugee, "we are not afraid of catching the smallpox."

"Close that window or I'll come and close it for you," said the now exasperated guard.

"Well, come on; we've got a whole car load of yellow fever germs waiting for you."

But the guard threatened to put the car on a side track and keep it there if the window was not closed instantly, and this threat had the desired effect. The refugees decided that it would be better to close the windows and sweater for a while than to stay there and starve to death.

Not until West Point was reached were the passengers on the second section able to obtain food, and they were met by a dining car, which did a land office business for several hours.

Mr. Kennedy states that \$5,000 has been appropriated by the city government for the purpose of cleaning Mobile and the city will be thoroughly disinfected. He says the trade has been somewhat injured by the fever scare.

News was received by Mobile people in Atlanta to the effect that Fred S. Cox, manager of The Mobile News, is suffering with the fever. This was the latest news received by the refugees.

Dr. Stone, when asked about the probabilities of an epidemic in Mobile, stated yesterday that the matter was entirely in the hands of the health board of that city. If they cleaned the city properly and took care and precaution, the disease can be stamped out. It will require much work, he said, to clean Mobile properly.

In the course of his conversation, he stated that Atlanta was in good sanitary condition, and that the authorities at Savannah are beginning to clean that city from top to bottom.

While the physicians do not anticipate that Mr. Hunt will have yellow fever, they will have guards placed around the camp and he will be well cared for. The inspection of the trains will be continued and every precaution, as stated above, will be taken to prevent sick persons from entering Atlanta.

New Quarantine Regulations.

A peculiar story is told of an Alabama county, near Mobile, in which the people are wild with fear of the yellow fever. It is said that this county quarantined against the railroad and intended not to allow trains to pass through.

As the story goes, a compromise was effected by which the railroad agreed to blow the whistle of the train continuously while it was passing through this particular county.

Whether this portion of the story is true or not, it is certain that whenever the train enters this county the engineer pulls down the whistle cord and blows it until the train is out of the county. The story is told by refugees who were disturbed by the unearthly shrieks of the locomotive.

The suspension of the steamboats in Mobile, it is said, will probably cause much suffering in small towns which were supplied from Mobile. There will be a great demand for food in these places, it is said.

WANTS TENTS FOR REFUGEES.

Mayor of Brandon, Miss., Wires the President for Aid.

Washington, September 18.—The president received a telegram today from the mayor of Brandon, Miss., stating that a number of yellow fever refugees were there in a sorry plight, owing to lack of protection and inability to move away on account of numerous quarantines closing all avenues to them.

He asked for tents to shelter them, but gave no particulars as to the number needed.

The president and Secretary Alger will comply with the request if it be found that the law permits.

Mr. A. B. Kennedy, secretary of the Commercial Club of Mobile and one of the most prominent citizens of that place, is in Atlanta, having arrived here last Thursday.

He talks interestingly of the situation in Mobile and of the precautions that are being taken to prevent the disease from entering the city.

Dr. Stone's report was equally as favorable, and shows that the necessary precautions are being taken to prevent the disease from entering the city.

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RECORDS TELL WHEN  
FROST MAY COME

Dates of the First Appearance of Killing Frost in the South.

SOME CITIES HAVE NO FROST  
For Four Years New Orleans Has Had No Freezing Weather.

## WINTER COMES EARLY HERE

If an Epidemic of Fever Were to Break Out in Atlanta It Would Not Last Long.

Frost-Palmy! exclaims, Elfin spirit! Whose power excels old Merlin's might, Yet living most to test thy power.

Touch our dot and bid her rise, Life's glad light beaming from her eyes; Break or avert the darts of Death—He dare not face thy balmy breath; Bid the foul monster disappear, Or slay him with thy crystal spear; Lo, millions for thy coming pray—Go speed thee on thy blessed way!

—CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Frost is the one thing that can stop the deadly work of the yellow fever if it takes the form of an epidemic, as now seems all too certain.

Every indication now points to an epidemic in several southern cities, and when once the fever germs prevail the disease will progress in all its deadly stages.

Life's glad light beaming from her eyes; Break or avert the darts of Death—He dare not face thy balmy breath; Bid the foul monster disappear, Or slay him with thy crystal spear; Lo, millions for thy coming pray—Go speed thee on thy blessed way!

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## CONSUL LEE WILL RETURN TO CUBA


## An Unexpected Turn in the Diplomatic Situation Yesterday.

## GENERAL VISITED M'KINLEY

Held Two Hours' Consultation with

**PRESIDENT DOES NOT FAVOR A CHANGE**  
**And General Lee Will Return to His**

Old Field the Middle of October.  
Weyler Is Condemned.



WASHINGTON, September 18.—General Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to Cuba.

had a long consultation with the president at the white house today. It was

the first time General Lee had seen Mr. McKinley since the former's return to this country about a fortnight ago. He saw the president by

special appointment and all visitors were excluded during the progress of the conference except Secretary Alger, who came over from the war department and re-

remained until after General Lee's departure. The conference was a long one, lasting about two hours.

General Lee carefully reviewed the situa-

tion in Cuba and explained at length all points upon which either the president or Secretary Alger asked for information. General Lee gave his own views freely

to the president, but after the interview was very reticent about the nature of the report he had made. He said the president had not given him any outline of his

It is evident, however, that the president is deeply impressed with the critical character of the situation in Cuba as it is de-

scribed by General Lee, as it is understood that at the conference he strongly urged General Lee to retain his office, at least for the present, and to return to Havana

As it has been strongly intimated for several months that ex-Congressman Aldrich would succeed General Lee at Havana

and that the latter probably would not return, the president's action today is construed to mean that he thinks it inadvisable to make a change at this juncture.

General Lee left here this afternoon for Covington, Va., but before his departure admitted that he would return to Cuba as soon as he had arranged his private

In private conversation with close personal friends General Lee has expressed

General Frank S. Borman has expressed himself vigorously as to the situation in Cuba and has been very emphatic in his condemnation of some of General Weyler's methods.

**MORE TROUBLE YET FOR SPAIN.**  
Danish Consul's Residence in Cuba Is

**Broken Into.**  
Havana, via Key West, September 13.—The residence of Fernande Heidrich, the Danish consul at Mantanzas, who is vis-

itting in the United States, was recently raided by the police and a revolver and a number of documents which were found in his desk were seized.

The German consul at Mantanzas, Louis

Gerlsen, also demanded an apology within four hours from the civil governor of the province, claiming that Heldrich was a German subject.



# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor  
W. A. BISHOP, Business Manager



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ATLANTA, GA., September 19, 1897.

As to Freight Rates.

There has been some discussion recently in regard to freight discriminations against Atlanta. The Constitution on Wednesday last printed two complaints of this character, both coming from manufacturers outside the city—one from Ohio and the other from Pennsylvania.

As an accompaniment to these outside complaints we printed at the same time the oft-repeated suggestion of a prominent Atlanta merchant that one of the remedies for these freight discriminations, real and alleged, would be the establishment of a bureau of freight and transportation to be managed by a capable and energetic man who thoroughly understands the true inwardness of railway rates.

On Thursday Mr. J. M. Culp, traffic manager of the Southern railway, discussed in our columns the complaints that had been printed the day before, referring principally to the rates on iron, and explaining that Atlanta was fairly dealt with, considering the water competition to Savannah. Augusta has lower rates than Atlanta, but that (Mr. Culp explains) is because Augusta "has the river from Savannah, and if the roads will do all the business." This refers to the mud-cows that ply, or used to ply, between Augusta and Savannah. It is almost comic. It shows the wonderful possibilities of the Chattahoochee river for Atlanta.

But the tone of Mr. Culp's statement was wholesome, hopeful and reassuring, showing that the roads centering here are not engaged in intentionally injuring the interests of the city—and in this matter intention becomes vitally important.

On Friday we printed a full report of the meeting of business men held for the purpose of discussing the interests of Atlanta to the end that some plan might be formulated to boom the city's trade. The meeting was representative of Atlanta's mercantile and business interests. The most interesting feature of the meeting (apart from the announcement of the fact that Atlanta's trade has been and now is steadily increasing) was the presence of Mr. J. B. S. Thompson, assistant general superintendent of the Southern railway. Mr. Thompson was prevailed upon to participate in the discussion of freight rates, and he made some suggestions worth remembering by our whole business community. He called attention to the fact that the roads centering here had never failed to respond liberally when called on to extend financial aid to enterprises organized for the benefit of the city, and he assured the meeting that the interests of the city might continue to count on the co-operation of the roads.

Mr. Thompson advised the business men not to entertain the notion that the roads are antagonistic to the city and the city's commercial interests. If there are abuses, or discriminations, he said, let the complaints be put in shape and laid before the roads in a business-like way. He declared that if they could be corrected the correction would be promptly made, and if correction was impossible it would be because of circumstances over which the roads have no control.

Mr. Thompson's remarks represent in the highest degree the spirit and purpose of modern railway management, which, instead of trying to squeeze the last possible nickel out of each shipment, strives to foster, encourage and build up every industrial and business venture within the road's radius, to the end that the business of the road may be increased in a natural and legitimate way—thus recognizing the interdependent relations that exist between the transportation companies and the business interests of the country.

The Constitution is of the opinion that all that is necessary for Atlanta to

secure rates calculated to increase her trade and build up her industries is for those interested to act together through some organization—the chamber of commerce or some other body whose suggestions, complaints or petitions will carry with them the weight of the whole business community.

We are convinced that the modern method of railway management will result in giving our people just and equitable rates under which all our interests will grow and flourish.

The Cornfield Pea.

Frost is not yet in sight, for the cockleburrs are as green as grass, and some of them are in an immature state. These harbingers (if they may be called that) will get brown and ripe before frost falls. In the meantime, there are some very substantial symptoms of fall. For instance, the morning glories that have been running riot over the aftermath in the hay patch, are now in bloom till after 10 o'clock in the morning, and they make a radiantly beautiful spectacle which the humblest may enjoy.

But the most substantial symptom is to be found between the corn-rows where the cornfield pea is growing. The peas are fond of calling themselves "yellow" and beginning to arrive at a little. This is a sign, not only of the progress of autumn, but of the ripening of a very fine article of food. In its present state the cornfield pea is a dainty for the table of a king.

It is at all seasons a staple food with those whose taste has not been vitiated by the dry and odorless style of northern cooking, but just now, when the peas still have a tinge of green in their yellow, is a delicacy highly esteemed by all people of taste. In this state the peas are not dry, but juicy and sweet, and yield gracefully to the soothing and smothering influence of the dinner-pot.

They should be boiled with a piece of smoked mutton, the thumb and a finger. This is a sign, not only of the progress of autumn, but of the ripening of a very fine article of food. In its present state the cornfield pea is a dainty for the table of a king.

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responsibility which rests upon their shoulders.

On a different line does The Macon County Citizen approach this same question. It will be remembered that Colonel Greer, the editor of The Citizen and solicitor of the county court, at first attacked the policy of Governor Atkinson in disturbing the existing contracts, but now that full developments are before him he has changed his position, and upon which to base an opinion, he advocates in strong words the support of the administration in these words:

Now that the reclaiming of the misdemeanor convicts has been virtually accomplished, let us hope that this strict execution of the law will not be without a salutary effect, and that all will be well that ends well. Let us hope that the recent agitation is not an ill wind which blows no good to anyone, but that it may redound to the good of its promoters and the state. The convicts have generally been taken from the private to the public, and some put to work in newly-equipped chaingangs, while others have been placed on the old county chaingangs. No law has been complained that the law has not been at least tracked to the letter. The controlling policy is prompt action "right now," and however much the public may be disturbed, it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain the governor in his efforts.

The emphasizing of this duty of every good citizen to support the governor in his efforts to maintain the law, is done with excellent effect from The Citizen, and marks the proper line of conduct for all lovers of their state. If we would rescue Georgia from the stigma of many of the charges which have been made against her, we must support the governor against irregular methods and thus establish a condition of things which will challenge the admiration of the world.

The South's Foreign Trade.

Figures are sometimes eloquent. This observation applies with more than ordinary force to the statistics recently sent out from Washington showing the enormous gains which our south Atlantic and gulf ports have made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

A glance at this table will show that while the ports of New York, Boston and San Francisco have lost heavily during the year, the ports of New Orleans, Baltimore, Galveston, Newport News and Norfolk have made decided gains, with respect to goods exported from the United States the showing for the year is as follows:

	Percentage of Total 1896.	Percentage of Total 1897.	Per Cent Increase.
New York	40.43	37.27	-3.16
Boston	10.47	9.66	-1.35
New Orleans	8.47	9.66	1.19
Baltimore	7.23	8.15	0.92
San Francisco	1.42	1.14	-0.28
Galveston	4.12	5.14	1.02
Newport News	1.21	1.71	0.50
Norfolk	1.21	1.71	0.50
Puget Sound, Wash.	.78	1.13	0.35

From these figures it is evident that our southern ports are beginning to receive a more liberal share of the export trade, with the result that the same increase of business noted in regard to exports is also true in a large measure of imports. The following table shows the percentage of gains which the south has made in imports:

	Per Cent 1896.	Per Cent 1897.	Per Cent Increase.
New York	64.12	62.88	-1.24
Boston	10.16	11.80	1.64
New Orleans	1.21	1.49	0.28
Baltimore	1.21	1.49	0.28
San Francisco	1.21	1.49	0.28
Galveston	1.21	1.49	0.28
Newport News	1.21	1.49	0.28
Norfolk	1.21	1.49	0.28
Puget Sound, Wash.	1.21	1.49	0.28

While the gain which the south has made during the last year in imports is not as large as the gain made in exports the foregoing table shows that New York and San Francisco both suffered heavy losses during the year. In view of the adverse conditions which have prevailed for some time past, the gains made by our southern ports are highly gratifying.

A Lay Sermon.

Such is the needless stress which the various denominations of the Christian faith are putting upon their narrow creeds and such the open and unseemly warfare which the spirit of sectarianism frequently engenders that the question may be asked without the least taint of sacrilege: To what church did Christ belong?

This question is not thrown out for the purpose of challenging the settled faith of any religious denomination, but solely for the purpose of inviting all denominations to soberly consider the paramount importance of religion, and if the church ever succeeds in performing its divine mission of subduing the world unto Christ it must cease to waste its ammunition in petty wrangles over matters of theological dispute and proceed to relieve humanity upon the common enemy. Issues on which all denominations differ must be subordinated to those fundamental principles on which all of them agree. In other words, Christ must be placed as first.

Happily for Atlanta, the preaching of the gospel in this city is not marred by the same denominational bigotry which taints the ministry in some other cities, and there is little rivalry between our pulpits. Since the close of the ministry on earth and naturally the question arises, to which one of them did He belong? Of course, this question is not exactly biblical, but it grows irresistibly out of the conflict which is now going on in the state, and the answer is a matter of fact, Christ belonged to no church; but during His ministry on earth He proclaimed the great eternal doctrine which underlies all denominations and which alone constitute the believer's hope of salvation.

Massachusetts convicts are getting fastidious. Not content with Boston baked beans for breakfast every day, they have just sent in a petition for custard pie every Sunday.

Summed up in a single word, the Savior's ministry was one of love, and it behooves all branches of the Christian faith to desist from their petty wrangles over denominational issues and to evince more of the spirit which characterized the divine Master. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another."

What more evidence do our people want to move to them that the republican party in the south is now and always will be a negro party?

Mr. Hanna has not appointed a negro postmaster in any northern or western state where the colored voters hold the balance of power.

Editor Merrick, of Washington, will no doubt observe with regret that Mr. Bryan is to make a speech at the Nashville exposition on the 8th of October, that being Nebraska day.

We believe everything would be all right if Mr. Bryan would change his habits and his opinions to suit Editor Merrick, of Washington. But then we'd have no Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Gorman has returned to sit up with The Baltimore Sun.

Did Editor Godkin ever reflect that Secretary Gage signed the petition which caused Governor Altgeld to pardon the so-called anarchists? These things are worth remembering.

The cheerful whistle of the plumber will be heard in the bathroom and under the house.

It is thought that Mr. Lowe's chances are not as bright as they would have been but for the cooling influence of the mugwumps.

ATLANTA'S OPEN GATES.

Macon County Citizens: Atlanta is getting a good deal of advertising out of her welcome to yellow fever refugees, but she is paying dearly for it in the loss of trade as evidenced by the quarantine which several neighboring cities have declared against her.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Atlanta and Dawson City have not yet quarantined. Savannah Morning News: Although the health authorities of Atlanta are satisfied that there is not the remotest possibility of yellow fever gaining a foothold in this city, they are nevertheless taking many precautions. Therefore they have modified their first announcement in respect to the reception of yellow fever refugees to the extent that only those refugees who have not been exposed to the disease will be admitted within the city's limits. The modification of the original announcement does not satisfy Chattanooga, however, and the latter city has quarantined against Atlanta. If what the experts say is correct, viz., that a yellow fever germ cannot become active in a temperature as high as 70 or 80 degrees Fahrenheit maintained continuously for a period of at least ten days, Atlanta runs little, if any, risk by opening her doors to the refugees. At this season of the year there is no probability of Atlanta's having a temperature for ten days as high as 70 degrees.

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

While the republicans of Virginia are fighting at a regulation Klansman cat race, the outlook for the democratic ticket in the Old Dominion grows brighter daily. There is enough of a republican party in Virginia to elect two or three members of congress and to cut a very considerable figure in political affairs generally; and of course there is enough to make two among several appointments are at stake as they are now.

Just now the republicans all over the state are in the throes over the selection of delegates to a convention which has been called to meet at Lynchburg early in October. To elect or not to elect is the problem which is bothering the republican managers. The convention has been called by Colonel Lamb, who has been chairman of the republican state committee, but it is not sanctioned by the committee. Indeed, the committee so far differed with its chairman that it fired him with enthusiasm and emphasis. Colonel Lamb claims this action of his associates was illegal and without authority. The republicans have called the call for the Lynchburg convention, at which a state ticket is to be put out.

The republican masses believe a state ticket should be put in the field; the party managers who control the state committee and also the federal patronage say there should be no state ticket, arguing that without negro votes the republicans could not have come within several thousand votes of carrying Maryland. Negro politicians have expected offices, but nothing of that sort has gone their way. And General Gary's talk about Lyons and negro office seekers in general is not so much a rebuke to their associates as it is a rebuke to others who think with him deserve no sympathy in this, their hour of travail. The republican party is a negro party and they might as well realize the fact.

Here's a ray of hope in the Ohio situation: Senator Wellington



A SKETCHES OF  
NEWS AND COMMENT

great revival of the tobacco  
culture country.  
of Laurens was to be made  
a new judicial circuit.  
R. Russell, of Bainbridge,  
has been bad for some time,  
scent.  
demand for more residences  
People doing business in  
cars cannot find homes for  
be observed.

Hanlon, for some time con-  
the Tifton Gazette, has  
on to be moved to Ocala.  
morning last Mr. and Mrs.  
left Dalton for New York  
spend the winter months  
evolving himself to literary

case of water in both the  
and Flint rivers, and  
both tedious and hazardous  
little or no regularity of  
be observed.

municipal election Monday  
selection of A. J. Dixon,  
A. Bunch, T. R. Hammond,  
and P. R. Addison, as  
his opposition.  
Hammer puts it this way:  
generous Atlanta, and  
for portals to the refugees  
infected districts, which has  
of the cities to quarantine  
this city.

monist: Mr. Barrett, the  
Miller at Mr. T. S. John-  
a nice package of four  
pling out four that he  
can shut your eyes while  
now that it is home-made,  
and tastes so much  
four shipped here.

Hamilton, H. J. Head and  
are trying to get up a  
contest among the farmers  
country. Their plan is to  
to cultivate a prize ar-  
to be planted when the  
and to be fertilized and  
planted. The contest will  
on his patch to take all  
on by contestants on the  
this reward.

reformer says that the  
Green, the venerable man-  
and Mrs. Awrey, will  
sure that on Wednesday  
he celebrated her ninetieth  
and his excellent health, for  
and her many friends in  
Grange, doctored, join in  
to this excellent woman  
may yet be spared many  
ple of cheerfulness in old

Herald is noting the disap-  
private convict camps  
and to the camps, and  
taken up as the result of  
ment started by Governor  
ably presented by the  
led by The Atlanta  
it now seems probable  
work will be kept up until  
camps in which convicts  
and will be left when the

the press of the state  
comes to conducting the  
of Georgia. This  
more of a disaster than  
have ever had, as it is,  
usually sanctioned by law,  
has never been so much  
for the welfare of the  
be leased out. The  
take hold of this question  
it is a serious matter  
must be solved and that

The projected extension  
Southern railway from  
as explained at the  
Tuesday night by Pres-  
erickson, should meet with  
being strong. The  
of money asked for  
only nominal, as it is  
it would not build a mile  
The contribution is re-  
give the people here a  
closely identified with  
to secure for the road  
city.

Journal says: "Gen-  
er Sunday's Constitu-  
New York World, in  
their request) as to his  
upon his marriage at  
fourth of a century.  
writes with the tenor  
of the ardent lover and  
and vigor of one in the  
it is a beautiful  
one to ask, does one  
ever grow old?"

Directors of the Crown  
on met Wednesday and  
ent cash dividends, and  
the dividend. The president  
aid to the mill during  
it it was deemed best  
best to add water,  
aniel, of Calhoun, and  
of Dalton, were elected  
sors. All the rest of the  
sors and officers were  
sors of the company  
in a most prosperous

Woman and Her Daughter Frightened  
from Home by Trauma.  
Wilder, Ga., September 18.—(Special.)—  
Two young white men, giving their names  
as Spencer Hutchins and Albert Ruffin,  
landed in jail this evening at 10 o'clock  
by the police of Wilder. The former is re-  
ported to be twenty-three or twenty-four and the  
latter eighteen years of age.

Hutchins claims to be from Newton county  
and a nephew of Captain Hutchins, of the  
Athens branch of the Georgia railroad.  
Wilder, Ala. Ruffin says his father is yardmaster  
at Birmingham, Ala.

about a week and two tramps enter-  
ed the house of Mark Patterson, just above  
the depot of the Seaboard Air-Line railway  
frightened his wife and daughter very  
much. Ruffin is screaming to the home of  
Mr. Nowell, near by.

The men followed some distance and then  
turned to the railway and secured them-  
selves under the water tank, where they  
were found by a posse of citizens who had  
gathered to assist in their capture.  
They were tried Monday morning.

Hutchins seems to be accustomed to such  
travels, but Ruffin is very much wor-  
ried over his arrest.

Mrs. and Miss Patterson were almost  
frightened from fright.

AN ELECTION FOR A PREACHER.  
Macon, Ga., September 18.—(Special.)—  
Afternoon an election will be  
held at the Fulton colored Baptist church  
to elect a preacher.

The election will be held by order of  
the court and will be presided over by  
Judge C. W. Williams. J. W. Cabanis  
and T. D. Huggins, three of the most  
prominent white Baptists in the city.

The church in which the courts  
are held to interfere as much.  
The case was first heard in a prize ring  
at an athletic hall, the courtroom being  
small to accommodate the witnesses,  
there being 70 of them.

Woman Buys a Newspaper.  
Macon, Ga., September 18.—(Special.)—  
Miss Avout has purchased The South  
Atlantic Courier, a weekly paper, and will  
feature direct its policy. The paper was  
bought at public sale this morning in the  
first district. Miss Avout is a talented  
young woman.

## THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the center of  
lowest pressure was over eastern Michigan,  
with another lesser area of low pressure  
over the mouth of the Mississippi river.  
Clear weather generally prevailed except  
in southern Louisiana, Alabama, northern  
Florida, Georgia and in the vicinity of  
Lake Erie, where it was cloudy. Light rain  
was reported from Savannah, Jacksonville  
and Montgomery, and rain was still fall-  
ing at those points at time of observation.  
The temperature has increased all over the  
country, the greatest rise being that of  
portion of the country west of the Missis-  
sippi.

Local Report for Yesterday.  
Daily mean temperature, 73  
Daily normal temperature, 73  
Highest temperature, 78  
Lowest temperature, 66  
Total rainfall during 24 hours, .00  
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1, 8.46

General Weather Report.  
Daily report of the weather at selected  
stations shown by observations taken at  
11 a. m., September 18, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temp. at 8 p. m.	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Precip. Inch.	Wind Dir. and Force.
New York, clear, . . . . .	62	68	50		
Norfolk, clear, . . . . .	64	72	60		
Baltimore, clear, . . . . .	71	80	60		
Richmond, clear, . . . . .	73	80	60		
Wilmington, clear, . . . . .	70	74	60		
Charleston, clear, . . . . .	82	88	60		
Augusta, cloudy, . . . . .	79	88	58		
Savannah, rain, . . . . .	74	84	54		
Jacksonville, clear, . . . . .	78	84	60		
Atlanta, cloudy, . . . . .	78	84	60		
Chattanooga, clear, . . . . .	80	84	60		
Memphis, pt. cloudy, . . . . .	74	80	60		
Pittsburg, clear, . . . . .	74	80	60		
St. Louis, clear, . . . . .	80	88	60		
St. Paul, clear, . . . . .	80	84	60		
Chicago, cloudy, . . . . .	80	84	60		
Indianapolis, clear, . . . . .	80	84	60		
Cincinnati, clear, . . . . .	80	84	60		
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## HIGH TRIBUNAL SITS NEXT MONTH

Supreme Court convenes on the Second  
Monday in October.

### DOCKET IS VERY INTERESTING

Flanagan and Tom Cyrus Are Both  
Vitaly Concerned in the Session.

### MANY CIVIL CASES TO COME UP

From Every Court Circuit in the State  
a Large Batch of Cases Have  
Been Appealed.

The supreme court, fresh from a vacation of several weeks, will convene October 11th to take up the long list of cases that have been prepared for the consideration of that body.

The docket, in addition to being the longest on record, is also one of the most important in the history of the supreme court, and its execution would be almost impossible were it not for the fact that the court is now practically two courts since the increased bench has been in existence.

Fulton county alone furnishes two very interesting cases for the criminal docket. They are the cases of E. C. Flanagan, the multi-murderer, and Tom Cyrus, the negro who killed his mistress. The Flanagan case, even now famous in criminal history, will be reviewed in all of its intricate details and will furnish doubtless several other chapters to the record in the criminal courts. The Cyrus case is interesting from the fact that the murderer makes no defense except the extenuating circumstances that he was jealous and sought revenge.

In the civil branch there are many chapters of litigation which will involve great legal problems and the solutions of these complex questions may bring about entirely new decisions and set new precedents. Every circuit in the state has furnished many cases and when the supreme court meets on the second Monday in next month the judges will find a busy session before them.

The criminal docket will find in order and the call of the same will begin on Monday, October 11th. Following are the names and numbers of the criminal cases now on the docket:

1. George W. Odom.
2. Ed North.
3. Thomas Cuth.
4. Isaac Johnson.
5. Lonie Jones.
6. Tom Cyrus.
7. Frank Payson.
8. Thomas F. Allen.
9. C. W. Cochran.
10. C. C. Luby.
11. Brister Graham.
12. J. A. Bull.
13. W. E. Bennett.
14. J. W. Levar.
15. Archie Samuels.
16. Alvin Wells.
17. Thomas Shaw.
18. George Mitchell.
19. Cary Adams.
20. Charles Walker.
21. C. F. Bell.
22. George Gleason.
23. Charles Gleason.
24. E. C. Flanagan.

25. Epping v. Neesham, ex.
26. Paschal et al. v. Tillman et al.
27. Hollis v. Sullivan.
28. Matthews, administrator, v. Blue.
29. Moore v. Irvine Georgia Music house.
30. German American Mutual Life Association v. Farley, ex.
31. Jinks v. American Mortgage Company of Georgia.
32. Green v. City of Columbus.
33. Hamilton v. Central Benefit Life Insurance Company.
34. West v. West.
35. Bush v. Stephens.
36. Philman v. Marshall.
37. Watter v. Marshall.
38. Thornton v. Coleman, Burden & Warthen Company.
39. Weaver, ex. v. Wood et al. exs.
40. McCann v. Central City Grocery Co.
41. Teft v. Brix.
42. Short & Co. v. Spragin, Buck & Co.
43. Turner v. Crawford et al.
44. Martin v. Davis et al.
45. McDowell v. Davis.

46. Fryer et al. v. Town of Blakely.
47. Willis, Cole et al. v. Boyd.
48. Thompson v. First State bank et al.
49. Perry v. Paschal.

50. DOWDIE v. STEIN.
51. Windsor v. Bryan.
52. Williams v. Cowley, ex.
53. Durham v. Cantrell.
54. Baldwin v. Hudson et al.
55. Coleman v. DeVaughn.
56. DeVaughn v. Harris, survivor.
57. Helington v. Macdonald.
58. Kelley v. Reese, for use, etc.
59. Ansley v. Barlow.
60. Maxwell v. Imperial Fertilizer Co.
61. Atlanta Accident Association v. Bragg.
62. Mayor, etc., of Leeburg v. Putnam.
63. P. Heston v. Georgia and Alabama Ry.
64. Giles et al. v. Bank of South-Western Georgia.
65. Morris v. Imperial Insurance Company Limited of London.
66. Gray v. Consolidated Ice Machine Co.
67. Pinkston v. L. G. Bennett.

68. ALBANY CIRCUIT.
69. Watson v. Toliver et al. trustees.
70. Chicago Trust Co. v. Leavelle.
71. Albany v. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co.
72. Tift et al. v. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co.
73. Bradwell v. Bank of Bainbridge.
74. Albany Fertilizer and Farm Improvement Company v. Arnold.
75. Spence v. Wilson.
76. Farkas v. Towns et al.
77. Cohen et al. v. Leavelle.

78. COVINGTON CIRCUIT.
79. Shockey & Co., to use, etc., v. Morgan, ex.

80. Morgan, ex. v. Shockey & Co., to use, etc.
81. Mathews, admr. v. Burch.
82. Ferryman v. Morgan.
83. Revier et al. v. Evans.
84. Citizens Banking Company of Eastman v. Peacock & Carr.
85. King v. Southern Ry. Co.
86. First & Sons v. Co. v. Bowen et al.
87. Jones v. Ferryman.
88. Southern Railway Co. v. Kinchen & Co.
89. Hagans v. Smith & Gordon.
90. Fisher v. Jones Company.
91. Burdell et al. v. Covington, sheriff, to use, etc.
92. Southern Railway Co. v. Daniels.
93. Swift v. Richard.
94. Reppard v. Warren.
95. Herring v. Woodman.
96. Riddle v. Thomas & Barton.
97. Maness v. Town of Abbeville.
98. Lancaster, admr. v. Lewis, Leonard & Co. et al.
99. Ekins v. Robertson.
100. Hinton v. Stacey, Wilks.
101. Turner v. McArthur, admr.
102. Hanesly v. Monroe et al.
103. Solomon v. Whitelure et al.
104. Adams, admr. v. Hancock et al.
105. Bentley et al. v. McCall.

106. LEITCH CIRCUIT.
107. Johnson v. Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company.
108. Keen v. Bennett & Murray.
109. Brunswick Savings and Trust Company et al. v. National Bank of Brunswick.
110. Stuckey v. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co.
111. Watson v. Williams.
112. Hout, president, v. Toomer.
113. Smith, by next friend, v. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co.
114. Jones v. Georgia and Western Ry. Co. v. Quo.
115. Brantley Company v. Johnson.
116. Miller, for use, etc., v. McKinnon.
117. Akenson v. Bennett, receiver.
118. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co. v. Aultman.
119. Franklin v. Carswell.
120. Bennett v. major, etc., of Waycross.
121. Watson v. Williams.
122. Overman v. Atkinson, governor.
123. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co. v. Upton.
124. Mayor, etc., of Brunswick v. Tucker.
125. Meeks v. Guckelmeier & Sons.
126. Kirkland v. Dryfus & Rich, to use, etc.
127. Bennett, receiver, v. Atkinson et al.
128. Wood et al. v. Bewick Lumber Co.
129. Day, Gaskin & Co. v. Jeffords.

130. ATLANTA CIRCUIT.
131. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association v. Robinson.
132. Conley et al. v. Buck.
133. E. L. Banks.
134. Garrett, ex. v. Morris & Co. et al.
135. Moore et al. v. survivors, v. Maddox.
136. Johnson v. Woodard, trustee, et al.
137. Shell v. Moody & Brewster.
138. Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co. et al. v. Swanson.
139. Connecticut Indemnity Association v. Black.
140. McIntyre, next friend, v. Empire Printing Company.
141. Eason, v. Southern Ry. Co.
142. Hattaway v. Tanner & Co.
143. Wilcox & McIntyre v. City of Atlanta.
144. Ryan v. Evans & Hinnan.
145. Gattis v. Angier.
146. Black v. Connecticut Indemnity Association.
147. Anthony v. Anthony.
148. Hayden v. Mitchell, ex.
149. Hantel v. Hantel et al.
150. Hyals v. Smith & Simpson.
151. Harris v. Williams.
152. Western and Atlantic R. R. Co. v. Bass.
153. Jones v. Redwine.
154. Broxton v. Nelson.
155. Dean v. Barnett admr.
156. Atlanta City Street Ry. Co. et al. v. American Car Company.
157. Lynch, for use, etc., v. Atlanta Produce Company.
158. Frederic v. Cotton States and International Exposition Company.
159. English v. Johnson Company.
160. Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. v. Davis.
161. Atlanta Consolidated Street Ry. Co. v. Bates.
162. Southern Ry. Co. v. Hagan.
163. Davis, trustee, v. Taylor et al.
164. Thompson et al. v. Herndon.
165. Southern Banking and Trust Company v. Fidelity Banking and Trust Company et al.
166. English, admr. v. Horne.
167. Kelley v. Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company.
168. Walker et al. v. Liddel.
169. Gross Lumber Co. v. Standard Dry Kiln Company.
170. Wolfe v. Johns Hopkins Place Savings Bank et al.
171. Withers v. Johns Hopkins Place Savings Bank et al.
172. Hall v. Platt.
173. Walker v. Atlanta and West Point Ry. Co.
174. Moran v. City of Atlanta.
175. Toppitt v. Hopkins Place Savings Bank et al.
176. Jones v. Westview cemetery.
177. Lamin v. Hayden.
178. Powers v. Cannon Theological seminary.
179. Atlanta Consolidated Street Ry. Co. v. McIntire.
180. Atlanta Railway Co. v. Jett.
181. Stewart Bros. v. Langston & Wood.
182. Hulbert v. Southern Live Stock Insurance Company.
183. National Life Association of Hartford, Conn. v. Young et al.
184. Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Co. v. Rosser et al.
185. Davis v. City of Atlanta.
186. Hearn v. Laird.
187. New Jersey Iron Mining Company v. Harrison.
188. Redwine v. Redwine.

189. STONE MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT.
190. Cook v. Coffey.
191. Sullivan, Treadwell et al. survivors.
192. Poole v. Trimble.
193. Fields v. Argo.
194. Wadsworth v. Ward.
195. Mason v. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county.
196. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county v. Maish.
197. Mason v. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county.
198. Hedlock v. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county.
199. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county v. Medlock.
200. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county v. Reed.
201. Board v. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county.
202. Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for DeKalb county v. Hall.
203. Hall v. Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company.
204. Ruesch, clerk, for use, etc., v. Rice.
205. Williams v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.
206. Miller, admr. v. Mutual Benefit Building Association et al.
207. Gieger v. Austin, sheriff, et al.
208. Brown v. Huey.
209. Jones v. Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company.
210. Huggins v. Chapp et al.

211. CLARK CIRCUIT.
212. Clark v. Lanier.
213. Hendley et al. v. Wilson.
214. Kinkaid, trustee, v. Little & Clark.
215. Moody v. Miller.
216. Harrell v. Warren.
217. Stewart & Son v. Brown & Co.
218. Bell, guardian, v. Watkins.
219. Sheakans v. Mitchell.

220. AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.
221. Rooney v. Richers.
222. Aaxon, survivor, v. Belt.
223. Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Honey.
224. Crogrove v. City Council of Augusta.
225. Associated Press v. United Press.
226. Wilson v. Georgia R. R. Co.
227. Mohrman v. City Council of Augusta.
228. Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Griffith.
229. Hite v. Presley.
230. Davis & Son v. Van Ingen & Co.
231. Hatcher v. Smith, trustee.
232. Lee et al. v. City of Rome.
233. Barrie v. Miller.
234. Kelly v. Davidson & Fargo et al.
235. Thayer v. City Council of Augusta.
236. Bryson, admr. v. Thurmond et al.
237. Georgia R. R. & Bk. Co. v. Clark.
238. National Bank of Augusta v. Augusta Cotton and Compress Co.
239. Fort Royal and Western Carolina Ry. Co. v. Davis.
240. Perry v. Perry et al.
241. Barringer v. Baum, next friend.

242. MYERS v. Walker Bros. & Co.
243. Gibbons v. Georgia R. R. & Bk. Co.
244. Walker, Baptist Institute v. Sullivan.
245. South Carolina and Georgia R. R. Co. v. Augusta Cotton and Compress Co.
246. Eastern CIRCUIT.
247. Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Rogers.
248. Dixon, survivor, v. Merchants' and Mechanics' Loan Co. v. Potter.
249. Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Potter.
250. Savannah Steam Rice Mill Co. v. Hull.
251. City and Suburban Ry. Co. v. Marsh.
252. City and Suburban Ry. Co. v. Marsh.
253. Simmons v. Davis.
254. Sutcliffe et al. v. McSweeney.
255. Cohen v. Lasky.
256. Sutton v. Third National Bank of Baltimore.
257. Brooks, admr. et al. v. Miller.
258. Guilford et al. v. Middle Georgia and Atlantic Ry. Co. et al.
259. Florida Central and Peninsular R. R. Co. v. Egan.
260. Brush Electric Light and Power Co. v. Wells.
261. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co. v. Waller, by next friend.
262. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co. v. Coleman.
263. First National Bank of Corsicana v. Fleming & Edmondston.
264. Savannah, Florida and Western Ry. Co. v. Commercial Guaranty Co.
265. Southern Ry. Co. v. Harris.
266. Belter v. Thomas, admr. et al.
267. Moss v. Exchange Bank of Macon.
268. Lewis v. Church, ex.
269. Anderson, admr. et al. v. Cuthbert.
270. Walker v. Trammell.
271. Burke v. Huff, admr.
272. Lima Machine Works v. Lima Machine Works.
273. McAfee v. Zettler et al.
274. Exchange Bank of Macon v. Loh, admr. et al.
275. South Building and Loan Association.
276. Williams v. New South Building and Loan Association.
277. Newman v. Schofield.
278. Rushing v. Scottish American Mortgage Co.
279. Rushing v. Worham & Co.
280. DeGraffenreid v. Menard.
281. Collins et al. v. Smith.
282. Wagon, trustee, v. Pease.
283. Harris, ex. v. Central of Georgia Ry. Co.
284. Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Harris, ex.
285. Mayor, etc., of Macon.
286. Walker v. Brown.
287. Griggs v. Mayor, etc., of Macon.
288. Griggs v. Mayor, etc., of Macon.
289. Church, ex. v. Parker et al.
290. McCreary v. Gwinner, admr.
291. Hotel Lanier Co. v. Johnson, admr.
292. Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Hodge.
293. Lima Machine Works v. Bibb Land Co.
294. Marshall, next friend, v. Macon Sash, Door and Lumber Co.
295. Marshall et al. v. Southwestern R. R. Co.
296. Mayor, etc., of Macon et al. v. Dykes.
297. Housh v. Co. v. McCoy Lumber Co.
298. Samans v. Hoge.
299. Hollis v. Covenant Building and Loan Association.
300. Jones v. Mayor, etc., of Macon.
301. Dasher v. Ellis.
302. Muse v. Wright & Co.
303. Jordan v. Jordan.
304. Gunn v. Gunn.
305. Coleman, Burden & Warthen Co. v. Atlanta City Street Ry. Co.
306. Brubel v. Southern Express Co.
307. May v. Indian Spring Electric Street Ry. Co. v. Hornet.
308. Shackelford v. Supreme Conclave Knights of Biondum.
309. Macy v. Southern Building and Loan Association.
310. Draper, Moore & Co. v. Macon Dry Goods Co.
311. Bass et al. v. Baer.
312. Sparks v. Plannery & Co.
313. Georgia, Carolina and Northern Ry. Co. et al. v. Simmons.
314. Holland & Co. v. Adams.
315. Watson et al. v. Adams et al.
316. Lusk v. Washington v. Calhoun.
317. Hall v. Coleman.
318. Hall v. Worley, admr.
319. Thrasher v. Cook.
320. Moore, admr. v. Moore, admr.
321. Seals, by next friend, v. Augusta Southern R. R. Co.
322. West v. Hancock County.

323. WESTERN CIRCUIT.
324. Hix v. Hix.
325. Hodgeson v. Raphael.
326. Richardson et al. v. Whitworth, ordinary.
327. Labrolle Oil Co. et al. v. Athens Southern R. R. Co.
328. Hix v. Parks, sheriff, et al.
329. NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.
330. Cady et al. admr. et al. v. First National Bank of Gainesville et al.
331. Bell v. Dandridge.
332. Hamilton v. Dupre et al.
333. Young et al. v. Young et al.
334. Young et al. v. Malby & Avery.
335. Sims, admr. et al. v. Derrick.
336. Yonah Land and Mining Co. v. Oakes.
337. Henderson & Co. et al.
338. Jones v. Ayers.
339. Miller & Co. v. McAllister & Simmons.
340. Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association v. Perry et al.
341. Tanner v. Hanes, L. C. for use, etc.
342. Conley v. Sheriff, et al. v. VanHoes.

343. BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.
344. Marietta Paper Manufacturing Co. v. Bussey & Carswell.
345. Southern Railway Co. v. Barlow.
346. Southern Railway Co. v. Barlow.
347. Cunningham v. Mozley & Butler.
348. Brock v. Brock.
349. Henderson v. Hoppe.
350. Seal v. Williams et al.
351. Georgia Iron and Coal Co. et al. v. Etowah Iron Co.
352. Etowah Iron Co. v. Ray.
353. Boggs Plow Co. v. Biggers.
354. Western and Atlantic R. R. Co. v. Calhoun.
355. Swanson v. Cravens.
356. Dobson et al. exs. v. Beall.
357. Boyd v. Beall et al. receivers.
358. Southern Railway Co. v. Saylor.
359. Jones v. Dodson.
360. Western and Atlantic R. R. Co. v. Earwood.
361. Prichard et al. v. Taber.
362. New York Life Insurance Co. v. Babcock.
363. Hudson v. Best.
364. Western and Atlantic R. R. Co. v. Hudson.
365. Western and Atlantic R. R. Co. v. Hix.
366. Becker v. Decker et al.
367. Southern Railway Co. v. New.
368. Hill et al. v. O'Bryan Bros. et al.
369. Western and Atlantic R. R. Co. v. Roberts, by next friend.
370. O'Brien v. Ritchard.
371. Southern Railway Co. v. Durham.
372. Baker v. Weaver.
373. Hix v. Alexander.
374. Pattillo v. Jones.
375. Howard v. Russell.
376. Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. v. Fowler.
377. Baker v. Parrott, admr.
378. French et al. v. Jackson et al. exs.
379. National Furniture Co. v. Akin.
380. Southern Furniture Co. v. Akin.
381. Moses v. Kittle.
382. Stith v. Starnfield.

383. ROME CIRCUIT.
384. Puryear v. Cavender.
385. Porter v. Pierce, admr.
386. Chattanooga Southern R. R. Co. v. Hunter.
387. Merchants' National Bank of Rome v. Foucher.
388. Freeman v. Ewing.
389. Norton v. Paragon Oil Can Co.
390. Holmes v. Miller.
391. Lehigh v. Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus R. R. Co.
392. Coker & Co. v. McConnell, sheriff, to use, etc.
393. City of Rome v. Dougherty.
394. Shannon v. Perry.
395. Black v. Maddox et al.
396. Hale v. Foster.
397. King, receiver, v. Shepard & Co.
398. Merchants' National Bank of Rome v. Vandiver.
399. Vandiver v. Merchants' National Bank of Rome.
400. Glover v. Patton et ux.
401. Stephens v. Johnson & Bro.

402. HOWELL et al. v. Davis, ordinary.
403. McConnel, sheriff, v. West.
404. TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.
405. Harrell v. County v. Gold et al.
406. Goldin v. Haralson County.
407. Munroe v. Haas.
408. Rice v. Williams.
409. Southern Railway Co. v. McEvoy.
410. Wiley v. Haggitt.
411. Robert v. Haggitt.
412. Southern Railway Co. v. Watson.
413. Equitable Mortgage Co. v. Brown.
414. COWETA CIRCUIT.
415. King v. Boyce, trustee, et al.
416. Smith v. Mayor, etc., of Carrollton.
417. Cammon v. Dent.
418. Hensley v. Hensley.
419. Holaway, J. C. v. Askew, Bradley & Co.
420. Bates, L. C. v. Kramer.
421. Bryant v. Gray.
422. PLANT CIRCUIT.
423. Brooks v. Whelan.
424. Manly v. American Freshhold Land Mortgage Co. of London, Limited.
425. Field v. Healey.
426. OCM LEE CIRCUIT.
427. Hicks et al. v. Walker, assignee.
428. Williams et al. v. Hines, survivor.
429. Taylor, trustee, v. Jarrell.
430. Turner v. Shedd.
431. Jahan v. Jahan et al.
432. Ryle v. Wilkinson county.
433. Berg v. Berg.
434. Pitt et al. v. Rogers, Worham & Co.
435. Chapman v. Southern Building and Loan Association.
436. Walker v. Burch, admr.
437. Walker v. Burch, admr.
438. State of Georgia v. Wrightsville and Tennille R. R. Co.

439. HIS DOUBLE SOWS UP.
440. C. M. BROWN IS BOUND OVER ON CHARGE OF FORGERY.
441. The Fellow He Said Looked Like Him Calls at the Police Barracks—Cashier Says Brown Is Guilty.
442. Yesterday morning C. M. Brown, the young man who was arrested on a charge of forgery, was carried before Justice Potts and bound over on a three-hundred-dollar bond.
443. As stated in yesterday's Constitution, Brown claimed that he was a victim of a "fellow that looked like him." He told the detectives the other fellow's name.
444. The man alluded to by Brown called at the police barracks yesterday morning and told the officers he was the man, and he was the person whom Brown said was his double.
445. The two men resembled each other but very little. The cashier of the Atlanta National bank, the former clerk, who was cashed, saw the two together, and he stated positively that Brown was the man who had the bogus checks.
446. Upon Justice Potts required Brown to give a three-hundred-dollar bond. He went to jail, but remained there only long enough for his relatives to arrange the bond. Brown was turned out, and is now free again.
447. He still denies that he forged the checks, and states as positively as ever that he knows nothing about the forgery.
448. "It is just a case of mistaken identity," he says, "and I will prove it when my trial comes on."
449. The other young man was relieved, the officers being satisfied of his innocence.

450. HE SPENT ALL THE MONEY.
451. Then Beat His Wife Because She Asked About It.
452. Henry Harris, a negro, took his wife's furniture and pawned it for the purpose of raising money with which to pay the house rent. He got \$1, but instead of paying the rent, he cut off and expended the money for whisky.
453. When he returned home he became angry because his wife demanded the money, and he tried to brain her with a heavy chair.
454. The woman screamed and a police officer was sent for by the neighbors.
455. In the police court yesterday afternoon Henry was sent to the stocks for twenty-one days.

456. IT WILL BE REORGANIZED.
457. Y. M. C. A. Literary Society Will Take on New Life.
458. The Literary society of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its first meeting after the summer vacation tomorrow night. President Joseph P. Dunlap will be in the chair when the meeting is called to order and he will preside until a new president is elected for the society, that being the night for the election of officers.
459. The members of the society agreed to take a vacation during the summer months and for this reason no meetings have been held for some time. It is probable that all of the old members will be present tomorrow night to give the society a good start.
460. The organization is one of the principal features of the association and heretofore it has caused a good deal of interest among the members.

461. LINCOLN ANECDOTE.
462. When Lincoln was a young lawyer practicing in Illinois it is said that he was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a very foolish speech, full of wild statements, and full of errors.
463. Lincoln opened his reply by saying: "My friend who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know what that is, but I know it is his recklessness statement, without any ground of truth. You have seen instant proof of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk all his mental operation ceases and he is not responsible for his facts, much like a little steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon river when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot beam and its engine whistled, and every time it whistled the engine stopped."

464. WELL AGAIN.
465. Cured of a lingering disease. Enjoying the luxuries of life and health after years of confinement in bed to the dingy room of a tenement house.
466. Once more from the clutches of mercenary medicine, and a life of health and hope and joy are unknown. Well again. Never did an executive pardon bring greater pleasure to a dependent prisoner than these words from the best friend in the world.
467. Dr. Hartman cures many such people by correspondence, free of charge. Here is the method: "During our yellow fever epidemic no one who kept their liver and bowels regulated with Dr. Mokey's Lemon Elixir was attacked with the fever."
468. I employed three physicians, but they did not help me at all. I finally gave up doctors, but continued to grow worse. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. Life had no pleasures for me. Four bottles of Perry's Peppermint Cure made me well and feel years younger."
469. Dr. Hartman has recently written a book expressly for women. This book is intended to show women how to keep their bowels, especially those suffering from any phase or stage of female trouble. A free copy of this book will be sent to women only by the Perry-Mokey Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

## GOOD TEMPLARS TO MEET THIS WEEK

State Grand Lodge convenes in Atlanta  
Tuesday.

### SESSION LASTS THREE DAYS

Brilliant Gathering of Officers a Feature of the Occasion.

### SEVERAL HUNDRED DELEGATES COMING

Thirtieth Annual Session Promises To  
Be the Most Brilliant of Preceding Years.

The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the state of Georgia will meet in Atlanta next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and some of the most prominent secret order men of the state will be in attendance upon the sessions. The occasion will be the thirtieth annual session of the grand lodge, and a brilliant programme has been arranged.

The sessions will be held in the hall of the Atlanta lodge, No. 725 North Broad street. A public meeting will be held in the hall Tuesday evening, and there will be an entertainment Tuesday night at 8 o'clock by the juvenile templars. For Wednesday and Thursday evenings a reception will be held at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

Dr. William Edwin Hall, of New York, one of the most gifted lecturers on the platform today, will deliver an address Monday evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the Atlanta lodge. Dr. Hall's subject will be "Wanted—A Man." The proceeds realized from the entertainment will be used in the entertainment of the grand lodge.

The programme which has been arranged for the three-day's session of the grand lodge is as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m.: Juvenile Templars—W. S. Withers, superintendent of the juvenile templars, ceremonies.

At 8 o'clock p. m.: Presentation of Banner—By Hon. J. J. Smith, grand superintendent juvenile templars.

At 8 o'clock p. m.: Refreshments.

At 8 o'clock p. m.: Prayer—By Dr. Robert.

At 8 o'clock p. m.: Welcome to Visiting Delegates—By Hon. Charles A. Collier, mayor of Atlanta.

At 8 o'clock p











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